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ABSTRACT

This atlas is designed to facilitate planning for health services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) and for evaluating the extent to which existing programs are reaching the target population. The document estimates how many MSFWs are present in counties of each state, and shows where they work or reside. Chapter 1 introduces the reader to the document and defines the population. Summary profile tables in Chapter 2 provide the estimated aggregate MSFW population, including non-working family members, for the 41 states, including Puerto Rico, that submitted a profile. Chapter 3 provides individual state profiles. Maps display: (1) the distribution of the MSFW population for each state; (2) the locations of major crop areas and seasons; (3) the locations of migrant health centers; and (4) the locations of selected community health centers. Each state section describes adjustments to the profile that were necessary due to differences in methodologies used for developing profiles. Chapter 4 contains names and addresses for sources of information concerning the state profiles. Appendices are provided for: (1) historical estimates and comparative utilization data; (2) profile review issues; and (3) the request for proposal used to solicit bids for the preparation of state profiles. (KS)

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MIGRANT HEALTH PROGRAM

AN ATLAS OF STATE PROFILES WHICH ESTIMATE NUMBER OF MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration
Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance

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AN ATLAS OF STATE PROFILES WHICH ESTIMATE NUMBER OF MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES

MARCH 1990

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Health Resources and Services Administration
Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance
Division of Primary Care Services
Migrant Health Branch
5600 Fishers Lane
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PREFACE

The goal of the Migrant Health Program is to improve the health status of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers (MSFWs) and their families. To achieve this goal the Office of Migrant Health provides support to organizations which arrange or directly deliver primary health care services to MSFWs. In order to plan, monitor, and evaluate service delivery systems, information is needed on the numbers and distribution of the target population at the national, state, and local levels. Moreover, the legislation which authorizes the Migrant Health Program, Section 329 of the Public Health Service Act, requires that priorities for assistance be assigned to areas where the greatest need exists. Therefore, the Migrant Health Program periodically seeks to obtain updated information about MSFWs; where they work, where they winter over, whether or not non-working family members travel with them, etc. The last time that such a data collection effort was undertaken was in 1979 (the results were published in April 1980 in a report entitled 1978 Migrant Health Program Target Population Estimates) and, so, by 1987 it was time to do it again.

Because of the difficulties of counting transient migrant farmworker populations and because of the definitional problems in identifying seasonal farmworkers, there is no comprehensive and reliable national source of regularly updated quantitative information. Therefore, each state with any Migrant Health Program activity was asked to prepare a state profile estimating how many MSFWs were present in the state, and showing where they worked and/or resided. Limited available resources restricted profile development to utilization of secondary data sources. Since the available data and the nature of the MSFW population characteristics varied among the states, the methodologies for deriving the estimates also varied. However, a generic "scope of work" identifying the parameters to be reported was distributed to those organizations preparing profiles. This atlas presents data based on and summarized from the individual state profiles.

Because the state profiles represent estimates prepared by a variety of organizations using different methodologies, it was necessary for purposes of consistency to review submissions for compliance with the generic scope of work and to validate each submission. This process was carried out by Ben Duggar of the Center for Health Policy Studies in Columbia, Maryland, through an arrangement with the East Coast Migrant Health Project. In some cases it has been necessary to "adjust" the state profile estimates to correct for differences in the definitions or assumptions which were used. We have also separated the migrant from the seasonal farmworker populations when this was not done in the profiles, since planning for health services varies, depending on whether the population resides in the area year round. The reader should note that the estimates presented in this atlas represent duplicated counts of migrant farmworkers (e.g., migrant farmworkers were identified and counted at every location where they reside, even if only for a brief period).

The original state profiles should be consulted to quantify the fluctuations in the migrant farmworker population by month of the year, or to determine the proportion of each population which consists of agricultural workers versus non-working dependents. Sources to contact for access to the original profiles, and the instructions provided to groups performing the

profiles, appear in this publication. It is intended that the state profiles will be updated by the original authors from time to time as migration patterns, crops, and farm workforce needs and numbers change. Readers may wish to provide their comments concerning state estimates directly to the listed sources so that future estimates may improve. It is our hope and expectation that all federal, state, local public and private entities providing services to MSFWs will use this atlas and their respective state profiles to plan, develop, and implement improved services to these populations.

We gratefully acknowledge the efforts of the many groups across the nation that have made this atlas possible. Our thanks extend not only to those who directly prepared the profiles, but also to those who supported the effort in other ways, such as participation on committees and review groups which planned and monitored the profile development for their states.

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CHAPTER 1 - HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT

Purpose

This document is designed to facilitate planning for services for migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) and for evaluating the extent to which existing programs are reaching the target population. The expected users and uses are:

- Migrant Health Centers (MHCs) should use the state profile data to identify logical service area boundaries, to prepare "needs assessments", and to assess the success with which they are reaching components of their target population.

- Other local organizations serving MSFWs may use these data to plan and coordinate services with existing MHCs or, in areas without a MHC, to support an application for Migrant Health Program funding for the delivery of health services to unserved MSFWs.

- State and regional organizations should use the profiles to identify pockets of potentially unserved MSFWs, analyze the need for reallocation of resources to match the distribution of the target population, and develop statewide or substate regional strategic plans for meeting MSFW primary health care needs.

- Federal agencies which support programs for MSFWs may use the profiles as additional sources of state estimates on the numbers and distributions of MSFWs, and as tools to foster interagency coordination and, where feasible, program integration among and within those local organizations which they support.

- The Migrant Health Program will use these data to meet the legislative mandate contained in Section 329.(b)(1) of the Public Health Service Act to determine the need for migrant health services and to assign priorities for provision of assistance to projects and programs consistent with such needs. The Migrant Health Program will also use the state profiles to evaluate the appropriateness of the service area boundaries proposed by MHCs, to monitor the effectiveness with which MHCs are reaching their target populations, to evaluate the impact of migrant health activities, and to assist in the development of comprehensive statewide integrated plans for providing health services to MSFWs.

As a result of the needs for current data, and because the last time that comprehensive estimates of the Migrant Health Program target population were collected was in 1979, the Office of Migrant Health requested that arrangements be made for the development of state estimates of MSFWs. These estimates, developed during the period 1987-1989, became known as "state profiles" and provide the basis for the present document. The Migrant Health Program currently funds health care delivery activities in 41 states and Puerto Rico, and priority was assigned to these states for profile

development. Data from all but one of these priority states are included in the 41 states plus Puerto Rico presented in the Atlas. It is anticipated that most of the remaining states will also engage in the "profiling" process in the future (Chapter 2 details the profile status for the remaining states). It is also anticipated that the state profiles will be updated from time to time as crops and patterns of migration change.

Additional information on the methodologies used to develop the profiles can be found in the notes to the profile data displayed for each state in Chapter 3, and in the introduction to Chapter 4.

Definitions

The legislation which authorizes the Migrant Health Program (contained in Section 329 of the Public Health Service Act) defines a "migratory agricultural worker" as "an individual whose principal employment is in agriculture on a seasonal basis, who has been so employed within the past twenty-four months, and who establishes for the purpose of such employment a temporary abode". A seasonal agricultural worker is defined as "an individual whose principal employment is in agriculture on a seasonal basis and who is not a migratory agricultural worker". The legislation provides a restrictive definition of "agriculture" which has been interpreted to exclude those working in the fishing, lumber, dairy, cattle, or poultry industries and those working in food processing plants unless the processing is performed "on a farm incident to or in conjunction with --- the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any commodity grown on, in, or as an adjunct to or part of a commodity grown in or on, the land". Individuals formerly employed as migratory agricultural worker who "can no longer meet the requirements --- because of age or disability and members of their families" retain eligibility indefinitely.

Migratory agricultural workers, local seasonal agricultural workers, and members of their families, as defined above, represent the target population for the Migrant Health Program. However, it is recognized that other federal and state programs also serving migrant and/or seasonal farmworkers and/or family members (e.g., Department of Education's Migrant Education Program, Department of Labor's Job Training, Department of Agriculture's Migrant Women, Infant and Children Supplemental Food Program, Department of Health and Human Service's Migrant Head Start, etc.) may have different definitions for their target populations. Although these differences may be of little consequence for some programs and/or geographic areas, they may also represent the reasons for large discrepancies among comparative estimates of target populations for other areas or programs.

Contents and Limitations of the Atlas of State Profiles

A major purpose for the state profile development initiative has been to meet planning needs of state agencies, state primary care associations, individual migrant health centers (MHCs) and other programs serving MSFWs. Data needed for planning health services for MSFWs include the following:

- Year round (seasonal) versus short-time populations (migrants)
- Numbers of farmworkers versus non-working family members
- Months the migrant farmworkers are present
- Both the peak numbers and numerical range of MSFWs in an area.

These data can be used to refine the MHC delivery systems to increase service utilization, to identify needs for new access points, and for development of statewide strategic plans which leverage the input from Section 329 funding to improve the utilization and access to primary health care services by MSFWs.

The reader should be aware that each migrant farmworker family is counted in multiple locations and that the total numbers of MSFWs present throughout the nation at any given time will be substantially less than the totals of MSFWs counted throughout the year at all locations. The figures which appear in the Atlas represent annual aggregates for each state and include inter and intrastate migration, turnover among migrant farmworkers during the agricultural season, local seasonal farmworkers who do not migrate, MSFWs and family members who sought but could not obtain agricultural work, and those who formerly but no longer engage in seasonal farm work due to age or disability. The peak number of migrant farmworkers present will be less than the annual aggregate number, while the seasonal farmworker peak and aggregate population will be identical. Differences between the peak and aggregate estimates for migrant farmworkers are small in areas with short harvest seasons and in which few migrant farmworker families reside during the winter.

Adjusting certain of the state profile data was necessary before incorporating them into this report. Such adjustments render the data more useful to the Office of Migrant Health by improving the comparability of definitions and assumptions used among the individual state profiles. The summary information presented in this document includes for most states:

- Information on numbers of MSFWs disaggregated by county or agricultural area.
- Separate migrant and local seasonal farmworker population data.
- Maps which display the distribution of MSFWs, crop areas, and locations of all MHCs and selected community health centers (CHCs).[1]
- Other state level data (distribution of Section 329 funding by state, numbers of MSFW users of MHCs located within the state, impact ratios

[1] Community Health Centers (CHCs) are health centers which receive federal funding support under Section 330 of the Public Health Service Act. They serve all individuals, including MSFWs, residing in the CHC's service area, but are not funded to provide the special services designed to meet the unique needs of the MSFW population.

of MHC users to target population data derived from the state profiles, and agricultural business data).

- Comparison information on target population estimates (earlier estimates from the Migrant Health Program, from other sources, and user data from other programs serving MSFWs).

Estimates of MSFWs and members of their families are presented at three levels in this document. The first level consists of the summary table in Chapter 2. This table provides the estimated aggregate MSFW population, including non-working family members, for each state which submitted a state profile, including Puerto Rico. The table includes for each state the proportion of the national MSFW estimate, information on the numbers of migrant and seasonal farmworkers and family members who were reported to have received one or more services from a migrant health center located in that state, information on the aggregate of the Migrant Health Program funds awarded to MHCs located in the state, and information on the agricultural industry in each state. Because some MHCs serve migrants who work or reside in contiguous states, the state level data on the proportion of the target population served must be cautiously interpreted.

Chapter 3 contains maps for each of 41 states and Puerto Rico. The maps display the distribution of the MSFW population for each state, location of major crop areas and seasons, locations of MHCs, and locations of selected CHCs. The map for each state is followed by a list of the community and migrant health centers (C/MHCs) which appear on the map, and information on the season and category of crops corresponding to each of the major crop areas drawn on the map. This information is followed by a table which presents detailed numerical data on the distribution of MSFWs, generally at the county or agricultural district level, identical to the figures on the map. The migrant farmworker population is listed separately from the local seasonal farmworker population on the map and in the table. The data in the tables and on the maps were developed directly from the profiles submitted from each state, although in a number of cases it was necessary to "adjust" the profile data for comparability of definitions or assumptions, or to correct for mathematical errors. A brief explanation of the adjustment methodology follows each state table to which an adjustment was made. The tables represent duplicated counts of migrant farmworkers, and each migrant farmworker family may be counted in several of the county totals, depending on whether they engaged in intrastate migration. Readers who wish to examine these data at a further disaggregated level (e.g., migrant farmworkers with and without non-working family members), to identify the crops which employed differing numbers of MSFWs, or to determine the period of the year when differing numbers of migrant farmworkers were present must consult the original state profile. Sources from which the complete state profile can be obtained are listed in Chapter 4.

Some of the profiles from which the data in Chapter 3 were derived represent extensive and detailed reports running to several hundreds of pages. In other cases the original profiles were simple compilations of data from a number of programs which served or provided estimates of the numbers of migrants or seasonal farmworkers for all or portions of the states. In the

case of incomplete profiles submitted for several states, whenever possible the Office of Migrant Health devised algorithms to estimate the MSFW population profile from the raw data included in the submission. Because of the major differences in the methodologies used for developing profiles in the different states, modest differences in the numbers from state to state may represent artifacts of the methodologies rather than true differences in numbers of MSFWs. However, each state's methodology was consistently applied throughout the state, and the relative distributions of MSFWs among the counties within a state are considered reliable. Thus, these data can be used to identify pockets of unserved MSFWs, the relative magnitude of the target population for specific migrant health centers, and the approximate distribution between migrant and local seasonal agricultural workers and members of their families.

Chapter 4 describes the information requested by the Office of Migrant Health to be included in state profiles (the generic scope of work used for requests for proposals) and lists the "source" of the profile prepared for each state. In some cases the source listed actually prepared the profile, in other cases the listed source sponsored the profile development through a contract. By contacting the listed profile source the reader may be able to obtain the original state profile document, including additional information on the methodology, disaggregated figures by month of year, agricultural workers versus family members, etc. If the total population figures in the original profile differ from those tabulated in this document, adjustments have been made and the reader should consult the notes in Chapter 3 to determine how the Office of Migrant Health made the adjustments.

CHAPTER 2 - PROFILE SUMMARY TABLES

PROFILE SUMMARY TABLES

This chapter contains two summary tables covering all states for which profile data are available. Certain states do not appear in these tables because completed profiles have not been submitted, or the state reports no migrant farmworker activity. However, comparative data for some of these "missing" states can be found in Appendix A.

Profile Development Status

As of the date of publication of this Atlas the Office of Migrant Health had received the following:

- Complete profiles, or sufficient information to permit estimation of the MSFW population, from 41 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Information from the state health department in Arkansas indicating that a profile is in the process of being developed, but will not be completed in time for inclusion in this Atlas.
- Correspondence from the respective state health departments in Kentucky, Mississippi, and South Dakota indicating that there are not sufficient migrant farmworkers in these states to warrant development of a full profile.

No correspondence or communications were received regarding MSFWs in the states of Alaska, Hawaii, Louisiana, Nevada, Oklahoma or the District of Columbia.

Based on information from other federal programs serving MSFWs in Kentucky, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma, a significant number of MSFWs are present in these five states for at least portions of the year (e.g., the Migrant Education program in Kentucky reported serving 1468 currently migrant agricultural workers' children and 2,137 formerly migrant agricultural workers' children during the 1986-1987 school year). Therefore, it is expected that profiles will be developed at some future time for these states, and possibly for others as well.

Profile Summary Tables

The first of the two summary tables appears on the two pages which follow and contains state level data concerning the MSFW population, utilization of MHCs, Migrant Health Program funding, and the agricultural industry. The table is followed by explanations for each column, including the sources and years represented by the data. The second summary table provides separate tabulations, by state, of the migrant farmworker and the seasonal farmworker populations. The "total MSFW" column in the second table is identical to the first column in the first summary table described above.

MARCH 6, 1990

TABLE I

STATE	STATE PROFILE MSFW POP. (1)	% MSFW POP. (2)	MSFW USERS NO. MSFW USERS (3)	% MSFW USERS (4)	IMPACT RATIO (5)	SECTION 329 FUNDS FY88 $* (6)	% $ (7)	AGRICULTURE - GROSS PRODUCT $ (MILLION) (8)	% STATE IND (9)	% AGRIC. IND. (10)
ALABAMA	6,483	0.16%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1,331	2.42%	1.43%
ALASKA		0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	317	1.62%	0.34%
ARIZONA	31,795	0.76%	9,370	1.79%	29.47%	650,011	1.61%	1,122	2.11%	1.21%
ARKANSAS		0.00%		0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1,887	5.97%	2.03%
CALIFORNIA	1,362,534	32.66%	107,267	20.51%	7.87%	6,607,069	16.41%	11,282	2.11%	12.13%
COLORADO	49,347	1.18%	26,374	5.04%	53.45%	2,017,909	5.01%	1,517	2.56%	1.63%
CONNECTICUT	9,421	0.23%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	484	0.69%	0.52%
DELAWARE	5,397	0.13%	5,027	0.96%	93.14%	881,440	2.19%	251	2.71%	0.27%
FLORIDA	435,373	10.44%	77,173	14.75%	17.73%	5,947,653	14.78%	4,432	2.49%	4.77%
GEORGIA	93,604	2.24%	1,598	0.31%	1.71%	143,258	0.36%	2,136	2.08%	2.30%
HAWAII		0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	454	2.35%	0.49%
IDAHO	119,968	2.88%	12,935	2.47%	10.78%	465,026	1.16%	1,195	9.07%	1.29%
ILLINOIS	20,840	0.50%	5,894	1.13%	28.28%	454,985	1.13%	3,943	1.88%	4.24%
INDIANA	7,716	0.18%	5,022	0.96%	65.09%	460,870	1.14%	2,266	2.67%	2.44%
IOWA	34,230	0.82%	1,734	0.33%	5.07%	171,961	0.43%	4,827	11.01%	5.19%
KANSAS	18,533	0.44%	925	0.18%	4.99%	165,218	0.41%	2,961	6.97%	3.18%
KENTUCKY		0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1,910	3.59%	2.05%
LOUISIANA		0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	904	1.21%	0.97%
MAINE	8,660	0.21%	230	0.04%	2.66%		0.00%	397	2.29%	0.43%
MARYLAND	4,267	0.10%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	931	1.22%	1.00%
MASSACHUSETTS	7,813	0.19%	100	0.02%	1.28%	78,000	0.19%	846	0.73%	0.91%
MICHIGAN	67,227	1.61%	26,676	5.10%	39.68%	2,535,192	6.30%	1,995	1.30%	2.15%
MINNESOTA	13,344	0.32%	9,254	1.77%	69.35%	863,660	2.15%	3,575	4.73%	3.84%
MISSISSIPPI		0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1,089	3.42%	1.17%
MISSOURI	20,324	0.49%		0.00%	0.00%	130,346	0.32%	2,197	2.63%	2.36%
MONTANA	13,026	0.31%	3,641	0.70%	27.95%	250,172	0.62%	1,009	8.30%	1.09%
NEBRASKA	18,756	0.45%	1,422	0.27%	7.58%	224,475	0.56%	3,322	12.53%	3.57%
NEVADA		0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	168	0.86%	0.18%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	726	0.02%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	150	1.14%	0.16%
NEW JERSEY	13,522	0.32%	3,314	0.63%	24.51%	182,710	0.45%	952	0.62%	1.02%

TABLE 1 (CONT.)

STATE	STATE PROFILE MSFW POP. (1)	% MSFW POP. (2)	MSFW USERS NO. MSFW USERS (3)	% MSFW USERS (4)	IMPACT RATIO (5)	SECTION 329 FUNDS FY88 $* (6)	% $ (7)	AGRICULTURE - GROSS PRODUCT $ (MILLION) (8)	% STATE IND (9)	% AGRIC. IND. (10)
NEW MEXICO	9,255	0.22%	1,081	0.21%	11.68%	104,197	0.26%	513	2.17%	0.55%
NEW YORK	30,811	0.74%	3,617	0.69%	11.74%	381,164	0.95%	2,161	0.76%	2.32%
NORTH CAROLINA	344,944	8.27%	25,353	4.85%	7.35%	1,477,681	3.67%	2,422	2.40%	2.60%
NORTH DAKOTA	15,000	0.36%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1,587	14.79%	1.71%
OHIO	11,621	0.28%	3,483	0.67%	29.97%	540,000	1.34%	2,348	1.33%	2.53%
OKLAHOMA		0.00%	1,597	0.31%	0.00%	193,468	0.48%	1,822	3.66%	1.96%
OREGON	128,564	3.08%	22,682	4.34%	17.64%	1,449,900	3.60%	1,629	3.95%	1.75%
PENNSYLVANIA	24,711	0.59%	5,126	0.98%	20.74%	601,000	1.49%	2,414	1.32%	2.60%
PUERTO RICO	231,889	5.56%	73,271	14.01%	31.60%	3,595,126	8.93%	N.A.	N.A.	0.00%
RHODE ISLAND	459	0.01%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	170	1.12%	0.18%
SOUTH CAROLINA	18,560	0.44%	4,050	0.77%	21.82%	558,008	1.39%	613	1.37%	0.66%
SOUTH DAKOTA		0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1,557	15.88%	1.67%
TENNESSEE	6,571	0.16%	741	0.14%	11.28%	125,000	0.31%	1,383	1.91%	1.49%
TEXAS	500,138	11.99%	42,116	8.05%	8.42%	5,221,106	12.97%	5,865	1.93%	6.31%
UTAH	8,983	0.22%	2,957	0.57%	32.92%	289,825	0.72%	400	1.67%	0.43%
VERMONT	1,785	0.04%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	274	3.17%	0.29%
VIRGINIA	15,079	0.36%	-	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1,305	1.25%	1.40%
WASHINGTON	442,444	10.61%	31,247	5.97%	7.06%	2,658,441	6.60%	2,841	3.66%	3.06%
WEST VIRGINIA	2,700	0.06%	2,825	0.54%	104.63%	300,000	0.75%	225	0.93%	0.24%
WISCONSIN	8,199	0.20%	2,193	0.42%	26.75%	364,293	0.91%	3,384	4.40%	3.64%
WYOMING	6,800	0.16%	2,754	0.53%	40.50%	161,756	0.40%	219	1.88%	0.24%
TOTAL	4,171,419	100.00%	523,049	100.00%	12.54%	40,250,920	100.00%	92,982		100.00%

NOTE: *THE TOTAL FUNDING SHOWN FOR FY 88 UNDER SECTION 329 DOES NOT REFLECT THE MULTISTATE, HOSPITAL, & MISC. AWARDS WHICH EQUAL $3,215,080. THE GRAND TOTAL FOR FY 88 IS $43,466,000.

10

EXPLANATION OF COLUMNS IN SUMMARY TABLE I

The following explanations are keyed to the column identification numbers at the top of each column.

1. State profiles were developed by State Primary Care Organizations, State Agencies, or by contractors working with these organizations and agencies. The methodologies used varied among the states, but all were centrally reviewed and "adjusted", when necessary and feasible, to provide comparability in the definitions of eligible migrant and seasonal farm workers (MSFWs) and members of their families. The numbers reported here for the MSFW population include estimates for non-working dependents and represent estimates based on 1986 to 1988 data, depending on the state. In many cases different year data were used to estimate different components of the MSFW population within a state.

2. The percent of all MSFWs for each state was computed by dividing the entry in column 1 by the total for all states at the bottom of column 1.

3. MSFW users represent the sums of the total unduplicated counts of medical and dental services users during calendar year 1988, as reported in Bureau Common Reporting Requirements (BCRR) by all MHCs which received Section 329 funds (MSFW users of Section 330 funded CHCs are not included). Some projects offer services in portions of contiguous states, but report only aggregate user figures. Thus, it is possible to have user populations for MHCs with multistate service sites larger than the target populations estimated in the profiles for the states containing the grantees' central administrative offices.

4. The percent of all MSFW users of MHCs for each state was computed by dividing the entry in column 3 by the total at the bottom of column 3.

5. The "Impact Ratio" for each state represents the number of MSFW users of MHCs (column 3) divided by the MSFW population for the state (column 1).

6. Fiscal year 1989 Section 329 (Migrant Health Program) funds awarded to grant recipients are totaled for the states within which each grantee is located. The funding shown does not include certain multistate, hospitalization, and miscellaneous awards.

7. The percent of all Section 329 funds which appears in column 7 represents the entry in column 6 for each state divided by the total funds which appears at the bottom of column 6.

8. Column 8 contains the dollar value (in millions of dollars) of the agricultural gross product for each state, excluding Puerto Rico. The gross product for all industries with SIC codes classified as farms, agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries are included in the agricultural industry total. These data were obtained from the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, published May 1988, and which represent 1986 results.

9. Column 9 represents the percent of the state "all industry" gross product represented by agriculture. All industry gross product includes governmental expenditures as well as private industry and agriculture.

10. This column gives the percentage of the column 8 total represented by the agricultural gross product of each state.

TABLE II

ADJUSTED STATE PROFILES
(FARMWORKERS PLUS DEPENDENTS)

MARCH 6, 1990

STATE	MIGRANT	SEASONAL	TOTAL MSFW POP.
ALABAMA	4,083	2,400	6,483
ALASKA			
ARIZONA	21,189	10,606	31,795
ARKANSAS			
CALIFORNIA	426,831	935,703	1,362,534
COLORADO	20,220	29,127	49,347
CONNECTICUT	4,756	4,665	9,421
DELAWARE	1,651	3,746	5,397
FLORIDA	182,790	252,583	435,373
GEORGIA	28,081	65,523	93,604
HAWAII			
IDAHO	44,513	75,455	119,968
ILLINOIS	17,508	3,332	20,840
INDIANA	6,506	1,210	7,716
IOWA	1,728	32,502	34,230
KANSAS	5,460	13,073	18,533
KENTUCKY			
LOUISIANA			
MAINE	5,580	3,080	8,660
MARYLAND	1,416	2,851	4,267
MASSACHUSETTS	4,721	3,092	7,813
MICHIGAN	59,831	7,396	67,227
MINNESOTA	11,965	1,379	13,344
MISSISSIPPI			
MISSOURI	1,343	18,981	20,324
MONTANA	10,417	2,609	13,026
NEBRASKA	4,030	14,726	18,756
NEVADA			
NEW HAMPSHIRE	526	200	726
NEW JERSEY	6,377	7,145	13,522
NEW MEXICO	6,706	2,549	9,255
NEW YORK	19,209	11,602	30,811
NORTH CAROLINA	44,062	300,882	344,944
NORTH DAKOTA	9,000	6,000	15,000
OHIO	9,058	2,563	11,621
OKLAHOMA			
OREGON	89,412	39,152	128,564
PENNSYLVANIA	14,734	9,977	24,711
PUERTO RICO	99,046	132,843	231,889
RHODE ISLAND	281	178	459
SOUTH CAROLINA	10,760	7,800	18,560
SOUTH DAKOTA			
TENNESSEE	2,894	3,677	6,571
TEXAS	281,778	218,360	500,138
UTAH	7,220	1,763	8,983
VERMONT	1,515	270	1,785
VIRGINIA	5,731	9,348	15,079
WASHINGTON	175,595	266,849	442,444
WEST VIRGINIA	-	-	2,700
WISCONSIN	7,792	407	8,199
WYOMING	5,560	1,240	6,800
TOTAL	1,661,875	2,506,844	4,171,419

CHAPTER 3 - INDIVIDUAL STATE TABLES AND MAPS

INDIVIDUAL STATE TABLES AND MAPS

State Tables and Maps

The state profile results appear in the pages which follow. States are listed alphabetically, each consisting of a "set" of pages. The items in the order which they appear in a state set are as follows:

- A map which displays the numbers of MSFWs, by county or agricultural area, as provided in the state profile, and the locations of all MHCs and selected Community Health Centers (CHCs). Major agricultural areas are outlined on the map (a letter designating each such area is keyed to a list of the time of year for agricultural activity and the major crop types appearing on the page following the map).

- A legend which interprets the symbols, lists the names of the MHCs and CHCs on the map, and gives the months of agricultural activity and categories of principal crops harvested in the agricultural areas outlined on the map (agricultural area information was obtained from Guide to Farm Jobs, published by the Department of Labor, Employment Training Administration, 1978).

- Tabulations by county or agricultural area of migrant farmworkers (including family members who travel to this location), local seasonal farmworkers (including non-working dependents), and the total MSFW population. These tables run from one to five pages per state.

- If the state profile required "adjustments" to correct errors, or for comparability with the profiles from the other states, a brief explanation of the adjustment methodology follows the table.

The location of one service delivery site for each Section 329 funded MHC appears on the state map and is cross-referenced to the list of MHCs on the legend page following the map. MHCs and their locations were identified from the 1989 Migrant Health Centers Referral Directory (prepared by and available from the National Migrant Resource Program, Inc., 2512 South IH 35, Austin, TX 78704, phone (800)531-5120). Although many MHC grant recipients operate multiple service sites, only one site per grantee is plotted on the map for any given state. The site selected for display of a multisite MHC is the service site at which the central administrative office is located. If the administrative office is not located at a service delivery site, the service site located within the largest concentrations of MSFWs is displayed. In such a case the list of MHCs on the legend page references both the locations of the administrative office and that service site. Readers must refer to the 1989 Migrant Health Centers Referral Directory to identify other satellite service sites, or to identify new grantees funded after 1989. A satellite clinic located in a state contiguous to that within which the MHC's administrative office is located appears on the contiguous state map. Grantees that have implemented voucher model service delivery systems without direct care delivery sites are indicated on the maps by the location of their central administrative office.

Because there may be concentrations of MSFWs not served by the existing MHCs, we have plotted selected Community Health Centers (CHCs) receiving funds under Section 330, and which are located in or adjacent to underserved pockets of MSFWs (these CHCs may already serve some of the MSFWs, and could expand their services to this population). The selected CHCs were identified from the directory entitled 1989 330-Funded Community Health Centers Directory (published by HRSA, BHCDA, and available through the National Clearinghouse for Primary Care Information, 8201 Greensboro Dr., Suite 600, McLean, Virginia 22102, phone (703)821-8955). Selection of CHCs for display was based on the following criteria: 1) selected CHCs are located in small to medium size towns or rural areas within counties having substantial numbers of MSFWs, and 2) there are no MHCs conveniently located so as to serve these MSFWs.

In addition to the dates representing the beginning and the end of the season for each agricultural area, symbols indicating the principal types of labor intensive crops appear in the legend. Crops have been classified into three broad categories: 1) fruits and nuts, 2) vegetables, and 3) field crops. The categories are a functional classification adapted from the US Department of Agriculture and are based on how the crops are consumed, rather than a botanical classification. The symbols together with a sample of the crops which are included within each category appear below.

Fruits and Nuts	Vegetables	Field Crops
Apples	Asparagus	Alfalfa
Cantaloupes	Broccoli	Cotton
Cherries	Cabbage	Dry beans
Cranberries	Cauliflower	Grains
Grapefruit/Grapes	Cucumbers/Lettuce	Hay
Lemons/Limes	Lima beans/Peas	Hops
Peaches/Pears	Potatoes/Pumpkins	Seed Corn
Pecans	Snap beans	Tobacco
Raspberries	Squash	
Strawberries	Sugar beets	
Walnuts	Sweet corn	
Watermelon	Tomatoes	

Procedures for Review and Validation of State Profiles

A review of the process for validation of state profiles will assist in understanding the limitations of the state profiles and the reasons for the "adjustments" for some states. As noted in chapter 1 of this Atlas, a variety of organizations developed state profiles. Because of limitations on resources, organizations relied on locally available secondary data. Because of variations in available data, the estimating methodologies varied widely. Consequently, for purposes of comparability, profiles were centrally reviewed and validated according to the following procedures:

1. Receipt of the profile was entered in a profile log, noting the date on the profile, author/source, date received, and whether the report was forwarded directly or through the Regional Office.

2. A copy of the profile was then provided to the central reviewer for processing according to the following protocol:

   a. Screen profiles for presence of the following elements:

      1) Map showing the numbers and distribution of MSFWs, and also displaying the locations of Migrant Health Centers (MHCs)

      2) Tabular display of the estimated numbers of MSFWs, by county, or other appropriate area designation (e.g., migrant camps)

      3) Separate estimates for migrant and seasonal farmworker populations

      4) Comparison/discussion of alternative secondary data sources, and justification for using the selected source to prepare estimates

      5) Complete description of the methodology used (adjusting secondary data sources for differences in definitions, eligibility, etc.)

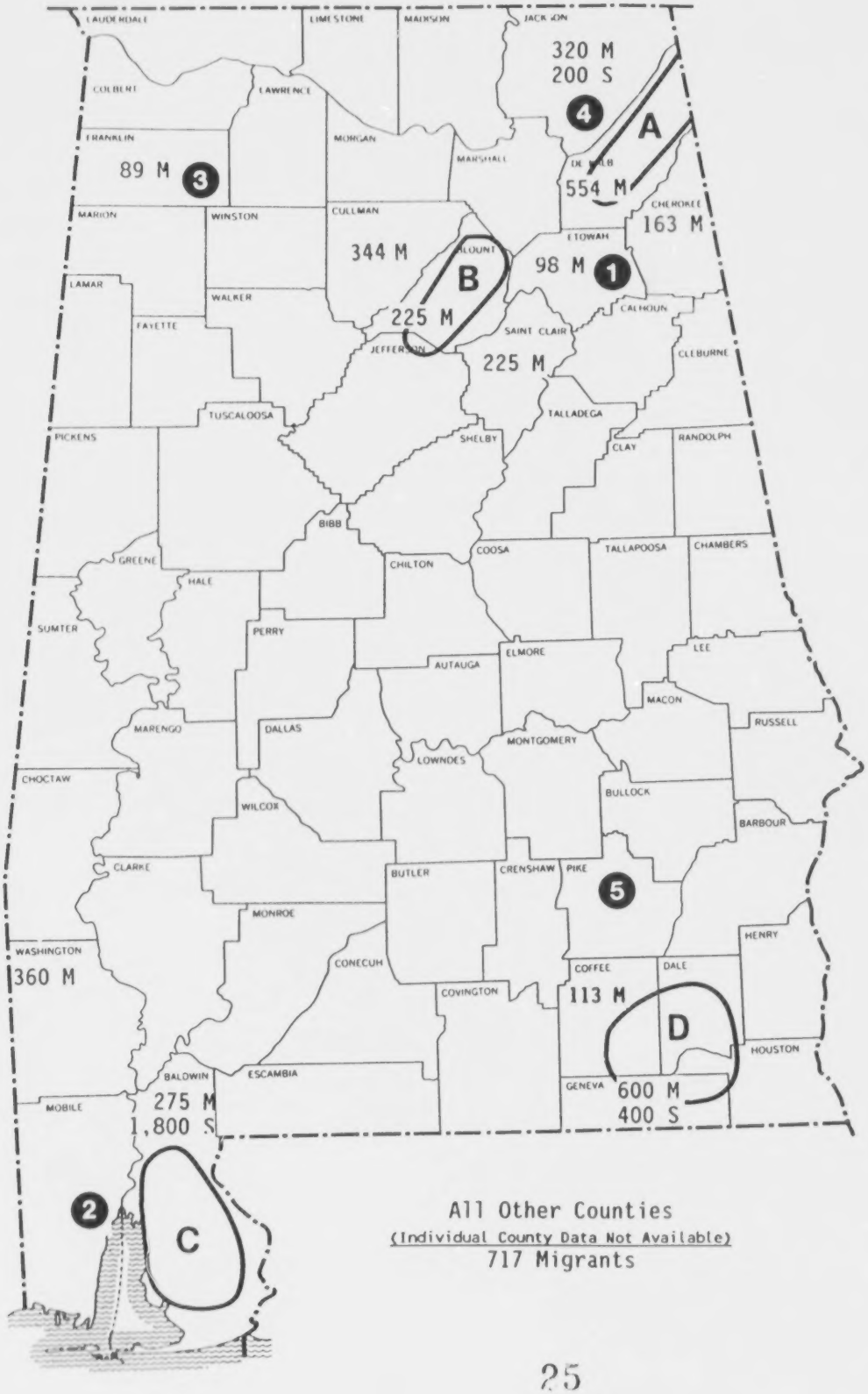
   b. Review the methodology and findings

   The methodology must be explained in sufficient detail to permit the reviewer to understand what was done and to be able to replicate and validate the computations. During the review the definitions used in the secondary data sources are contrasted with those of the Migrant Health Program to be sure that appropriate adjustments have been made. The underlying assumptions in the methodology must be reasonable, and computations must be consistent with the stated methodology. The profile findings are screened against estimates from other sources for population components, or the entire MSFW population, to assess the consistency of results.

   c. Prepare a written critique of the profile

   The critique, prepared for Office of Migrant Health use, includes results of the screening for completeness, a summary description and critique of the methodology, profile findings, and comparisons with other studies and sources. It contains any recommendations for information needed to permit a more complete review, items to be added to the profile, and corrections needed for mistakes or deficiencies.

3. The Office of Migrant Health then prepared a note to the cognizant Regional Office, accepting the profile or describing the clarifications, correction, or further information needed.



All Other Counties
(Individual County Data Not Available)
717 Migrants

25

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1 Etowah Quality of Life Council, Inc., Gadsden
2 Franklin Memorial Primary Health Center, Mobile
3 Southern Regional Health Care Consortium, Inc., (Decatur Obstetrics/Gynecology-Decatur), Russellville
4 Jackson County Rural Health Project, Scottsboro
5 Southeast Alabama Rural Health Association, Inc., Troy

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A June 15 – August 20
B June 15 – October 15
C May 1 – June 30
D June 1 – July 15

ALABAMA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
BALDWIN	275	1,800	2,075
BLOUNT	225	-	225
CHEROKEE	163	-	163
COFFEE	113	-	113
CULLMAN	344	-	344
DEKALB	554	-	554
ETOWAH	98	-	98
FRANKLIN	89	-	89
GENEVA	600	400	1,000
JACKSON	320	200	520
ST. CLAIR	225	-	225
WASHINGTON	360	-	360
ALL OTHER	717	-	717
TOTAL	4,083	2,400	6,483

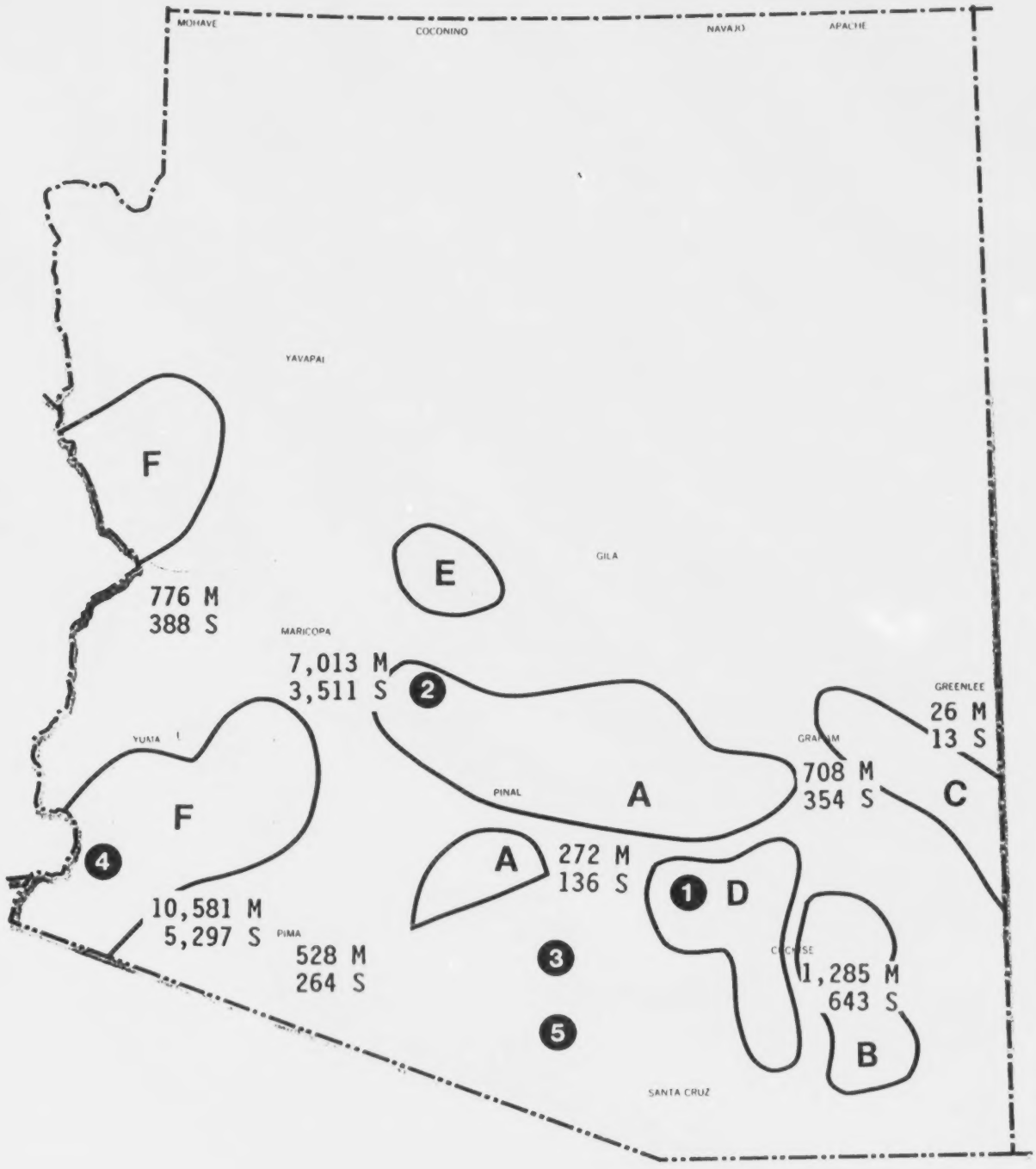
ADJUSTMENTS TO ALABAMA PROFILE

The Alabama Department of Public Health provided information from various state agencies serving migrant and seasonal farmworkers, or members of their families. The following raw data were arrayed by county:

- Information on Migrant Education enrollment for CY 1987 (disaggregated by eligibility categories)
- Peak month for 1987 Migrant WIC participation
- Information on numbers of migrant farmworkers and family members working/residing in selected counties, compiled by the Etowah Quality of Life Council, Inc.
- Rural Development Corp. of Alabama (DOL funded JTPA program) report of number of MSFW families served during the nine month period ending March 1988
- Alabama Employment Services estimates of MSFWs (ES-223 reports) for seven counties.

For each of the above sources algorithms were developed to estimate the migrant farmworker population and/or seasonal farmworker population, based solely on the information represented by that source. The various estimates were then arrayed by county and the largest estimates for each county taken as the actual number for the MSFW populations in that county.

For the Migrant Education program all eligibility status I and II children were added to 20% of those in status III. An average family size of 3.7 was used, consisting of 1.5 agricultural workers, 1.7 children, and 0.5 other adult family members. These family sizes were also used to estimate the populations when only numbers of families were provided. For the employment service figures, ratios of 1.5 other family members per migrant worker and 1.0 other family members per seasonal worker were used to estimate the populations.


MOHAVE
COCONINO
NAVAJO
APACHE
YAVAPAI
GILA
MARICOPA
PINAL
GREENLEE
GRAHAM
YUMA
PIMA
COCHISE
SANTA CRUZ
F
776 M
388 S
E
7,013 M
3,511 S
2
A
708 M
354 S
C
26 M
13 S
F
4
10,581 M
5,297 S
A
272 M
136 S
1
D
3
528 M
264 S
1,285 M
643 S
5
B

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* West Pinal Family Health Center, Inc., Casa Grande
2* Clinica Adelante, Inc., El Mirage
3* Marana Health Center, Marana
4* Valley Health Center, Somerton
5 United Community Health Center, Inc., Sahuarita

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	March 1 – December 31	
B	April 1 – June 25	
C	May 1 – September 15	
D	April 1 – May 31	
E	January 1 – August 31	
F	September 1 – April 30	

ARIZONA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
COCHISE	1,285	643	1,928
GRAHAM	708	354	1,062
GREENLEE	26	13	39
LA PAZ	776	388	1,164
MARICOPA	7,013	3,511	10,524
PIMA	528	264	792
PINAL	272	136	408
YUMA	10,581	5,297	15,878
TOTAL	21,189	10,606	31,795

ADJUSTMENTS TO ARIZONA PROFILE

The profile report estimates 23,398 MSFWs, 30,291 including non-working dependents. However, there were methodological deficiencies. For example, the text indicates that the 1980 census data analysis for PPEP found that a constant of 0.3 for non-working dependents should be applied. However, the text goes on to indicate that the PPEP and Migrant Education officials "suggest there are approximately two dependents for every four workers." Therefore, we multiplied the number of required workers by 150% rather than the 130% used in the text to estimate the total population. In addition, the original profile included 1500 MSFWs employed in agricultural processing plants along the border, 1500 to 2250 MSFWs employed in Arizona's cattle industry, and 1000 to 2000 MSFWs who work seasonally in lumbering and forestry, all of which are excluded from the Migrant Health Program definition and must be deducted.

The Migrant Education figures for 1986 indicate 8663 eligibility status I and II children and 9588 status III migrant children were served. Assuming that at least 20% of the status III children migrated within the past 24 months, the number served who would be eligible under the Migrant Health definition is estimated as 10,581 children. Further, the Migrant Education program estimates that there are about 40 percent more eligible children then were actually served, or about 14,813 migrant children. This figure is large in comparison to the estimated number of non-working migrant dependents included in the profile, and an even larger discrepancy results after excluding the cattle, processing plant, and lumbering/forestry workers. Therefore, either a number of migrant farmworker families spend the winter in Arizona, but do not work in Arizona agricultural work, or the number of children per worker is larger than estimated.

Various sources estimate the proportion of the agricultural workforce that migrates as anywhere from about 50 to 70%. We used 60%. Therefore, the adjustments produce an estimated 10608 migrant and 7072 seasonal farmworkers. The number of non-working migrant dependents must be at least as large as the number of migrant health eligibles served by Migrant Education (10,581), while the number of non-working dependents of the seasonal workers is estimated at 0.5 per worker, or 3536. Thus, the adjusted total estimates are:

Number of MSFWs	MSFWs Including Dependents
Migrants = 10,608	10608 + 10581 = 21,189
Seasonals= 7,072	7072 + 3536 = 10,608
Total Workers = 17,680	Total MSFW Pop. = 31,797

Because the profile does not present final estimates by county, we applied a correction factor to the number of farmworkers for the peak month by county to estimate the annual total MSFWs and members of their families for each Arizona county.

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LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Clinicas de Salud del Pueblo, Brawley
2* Santa Lucia Community Health Center, King City
3* United Health Centers of San Joaquin Valley, Inc., Parlier
4* North County Health Services, San Marcos
5* San Ysidro Health Center, San Ysidro
6* Buttonwillow Health Center, Inc., Buttonwillow
7* Clinica Sierra Vista, Lamont
8* Merced Family Health Centers, Inc., Merced
9* Family Health Foundation of Alviso,Alviso
10* Nipomo Community Medical Center, Nipomo
11* Northern Sacramento Valley Rural Health Project, Olivehurst
12* Agricultural Workers Health Centers, Inc., Stockton
13* Porterville Family Health Center, Porterville
14* Clinicas del Camino Real, Inc., Saticoy
15* El Progresso del Desierto, Inc., Coachella
16* Madera Family Health Center, Madera
17* Sequoia Community Health Foundation, Inc., Fresno
18 Community Clinic of Orange County, Santa Ana
19 Northeastern Rural Health Clinics, Inc., Susanville

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	January 1 – November 15	
B	December 20 – November 20	
C	January 1 – December 31	
D	July 15 – November 15	
E	January 1 – December 31	
F	February 25 – November 17	
G	April 10 – November 10	

CALIFORNIA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKERS & DEPENDENTS	SEASONAL FARMWORKERS & DEPENDENTS	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ALAMEDA	3,048	6,682	9,730
ALPINE	0	0	0
AMADOR	108	236	344
BUTTE	4,107	9,004	13,111
DALAVERAS	15	33	48
COLUSA	2,799	6,135	8,934
CONTRA COSTA	1,490	3,267	4,757
DELNORTE	301	659	960
EL DORADO	376	825	1,201
FRESNO	72,097	158,051	230,148
GLENN	2,033	4,457	6,490
HUMBOLDT	310	680	990
IMPERIAL	14,185	31,097	45,282
INYO	38	83	121
KERN	37,707	82,660	120,367
KINGS	7,414	16,253	23,667
LAKE	1,177	2,580	3,757
LASSEN	212	465	677
LOS ANGELES	12,924	28,333	41,257
MADERA	9,647	21,149	30,796
MARIN	201	441	642
MARIPOSA	8	17	25
MENDOCINO	1,675	3,671	5,346
MERCED	11,934	26,161	38,095
MODOC	254	556	810
MONO	3	7	10
MONTEREY	33,575	73,604	107,179
NAPA	3,865	8,472	12,337
NEVADA	54	118	172
ORANGE	12,282	26,925	39,207
PLACER	502	1,100	1,602
PLUMAS	19	42	61
RIVERSIDE	21,983	48,191	70,174
SACRAMENTO	3,232	7,086	10,318
SAN BENTTO	3,420	7,498	10,918
SAN BERNARDINO	2,875	6,303	9,178
SAN DIEGO	14,314	31,380	45,694
SAN FRANCISCO	424	929	1,353
SAN JOAQUIN	19,710	43,209	62,919
SAN LUIS OBISPO	2,272	4,980	7,252
SAN MATEO	4,059	8,898	12,957
SANTA BARBARA	10,867	23,824	34,691
SANTA CLARA	5,995	13,142	19,137
SANTA CRUZ	9,885	21,670	31,555
SHASTA	1,203	2,637	3,840
SIERRA	8	18	26
SISKIYOU	997	2,185	3,182
SOLANO	2,724	5,972	8,696

CALIFORNIA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKERS & DEPENDENTS	SEASONAL FARMWORKERS & DEPENDENTS	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
SONOMA	4,321	9,473	13,794
STANISLAUS	14,462	31,705	46,167
SUTTER	4,855	10,643	15,498
TEHAMA	1,257	2,755	4,012
TRINITY	0	0	0
TULARE	35,925	78,755	114,680
TUOLOMNE	13	29	42
VENTURA	18,795	41,203	59,998
YOLO	6,360	13,942	20,302
YUBA	2,515	5,513	8,028
TOTAL	426,831	935,703	1,362,534

ADJUSTMENTS TO CALIFORNIA PROFILE

The profile estimated 206,900 migrant and 827,600 seasonal farmworkers, based on analysis of a 1% sample of the individuals in the California unemployment insurance (UI) data. A ratio of 1.78 non-working dependents per worker was added (citing Martin and Holt, 1987), bringing the MSFW population to 2,868,386. However, the methodology has the following weaknesses:

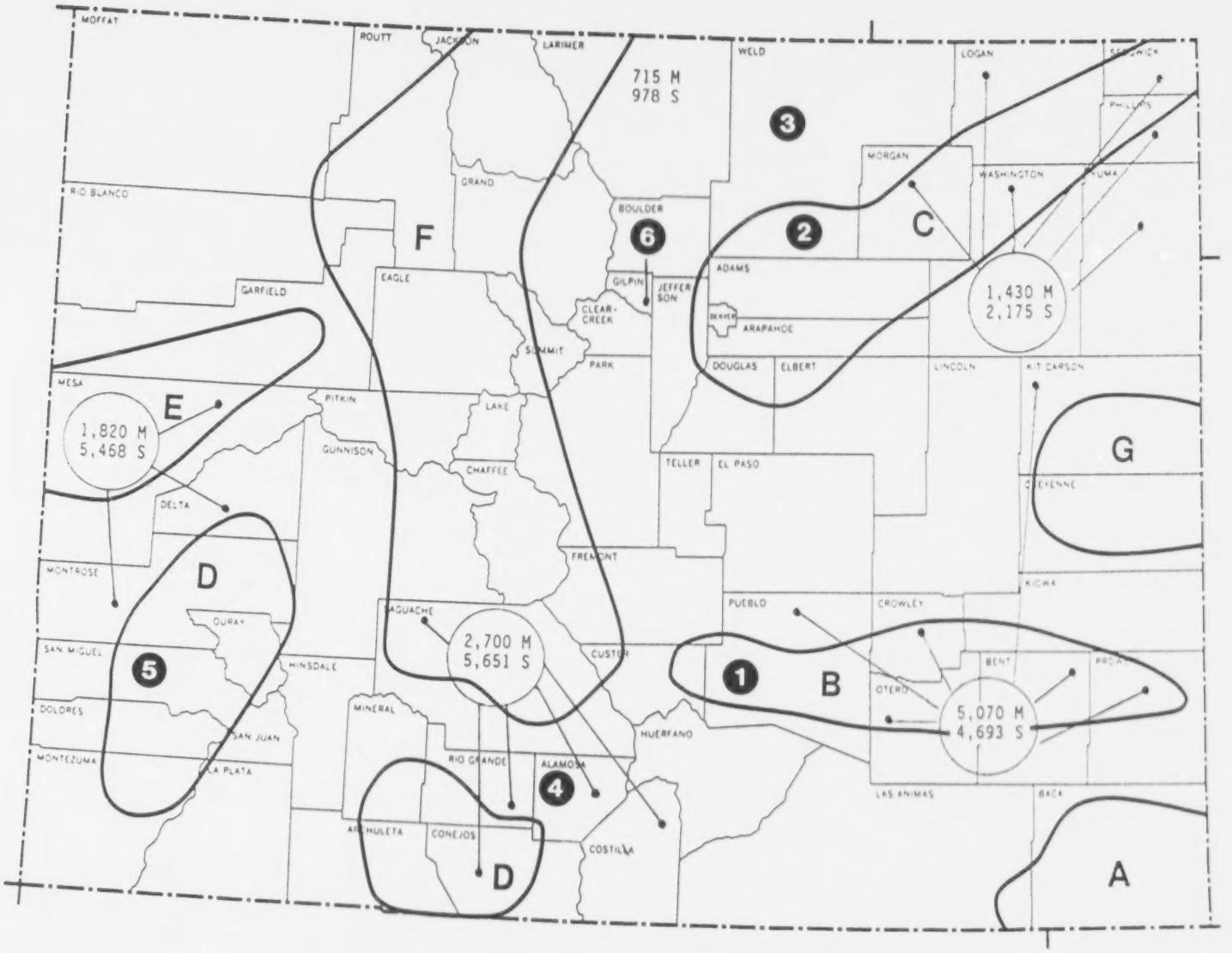
a. Workers unlikely to identify seasonal farm work as their principal activity or employment are included in the UI data.
b. Full-time and seasonal farmworkers are included in the UI data.
c. Migrant workers are counted once, but may work at several locations.
d. The computation of non-working dependents is incorrect.

To adjust the profile we subtracted those in the UI whose principal activity is other than workforce (e.g., students and housewives). The profile indicates that 45% of UI workers had less than 5 weeks of employment. The Agricultural Work Force (AWF) survey of 1985 indicates that 39.3% of those who did any farm work for wages in 1985 reported that they were not in the labor force as their principal activity, and 55% of those working less than 25 days were not in the work force. We therefore excluded 55% of those working less than 5 weeks (256,039 from the UI database). Those in the work force, but whose principal employment is not in agriculture must also be deleted. There are 187,700 in the UI with some agricultural earnings, but whose major earnings are in another industry. The AWF indicates that 22.2% of hired farm workers have a non-farm primary employment. We excluded only 187,700 rather than 22.2%. Those who work full-time in farming were also deleted. The report notes that 10% of those in the UI have 31 or more weeks of employment in farming, but the AWF says 17.6% of all hired farmworkers worked 250 days or more. We deleted 10% (103,450).

After the above adjustments there were 97,462 migrants and 389,849 seasonal farmworkers. We next doubled the migrant count (194,924) to cover intrastate migration, and then estimated the non-working dependents using the Martin and Holt citation (the 1983 Hired Farm Work Force survey finding of 1.12 migrant farmworkers, 0.28 non-migrant farmworkers, 0.32 non-farm workers, and 1.95 non-working dependents per household with one or more migrant farmworkers). Options were to use 1.13 non-working dependents per worker or 1.4 per MSFW. We used 1.4 dependents per migrant farmworker. Assuming that all migrant farmworkers work at more than one California location and that on average 70% take their family to a second location produced a duplicated count of 231,960 migrant dependents. We also used the ratio of 1.4 dependents per worker for the seasonals, computing 545,789 dependents of seasonal workers.

Number of MSFWs	MSFWs Including Dependents
Migrants = 194,924	194924 + 231960 = 426,884
Seasonals= 389,849	389849 + 545788 = 935,637
Total Workers = 584,773	Total MSFW Pop.=1,362,521

Correction factors based on the above were then applied to the originally reported profile totals for farm worker populations, by county.



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LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Colorado Migrant Health Program (Pueblo Community Health Center/Avondale, Avondale), Denver
2* Plan de Salud del Valle, Inc., Fort Lupton
3* Sunrise Community Health Center, Greeley
4* Valley-Wide Health Services, Inc., Alamosa
5 Uncompahgre Combined Clinics, Norwood
6 Columbine Family Health Center, Black Hawk

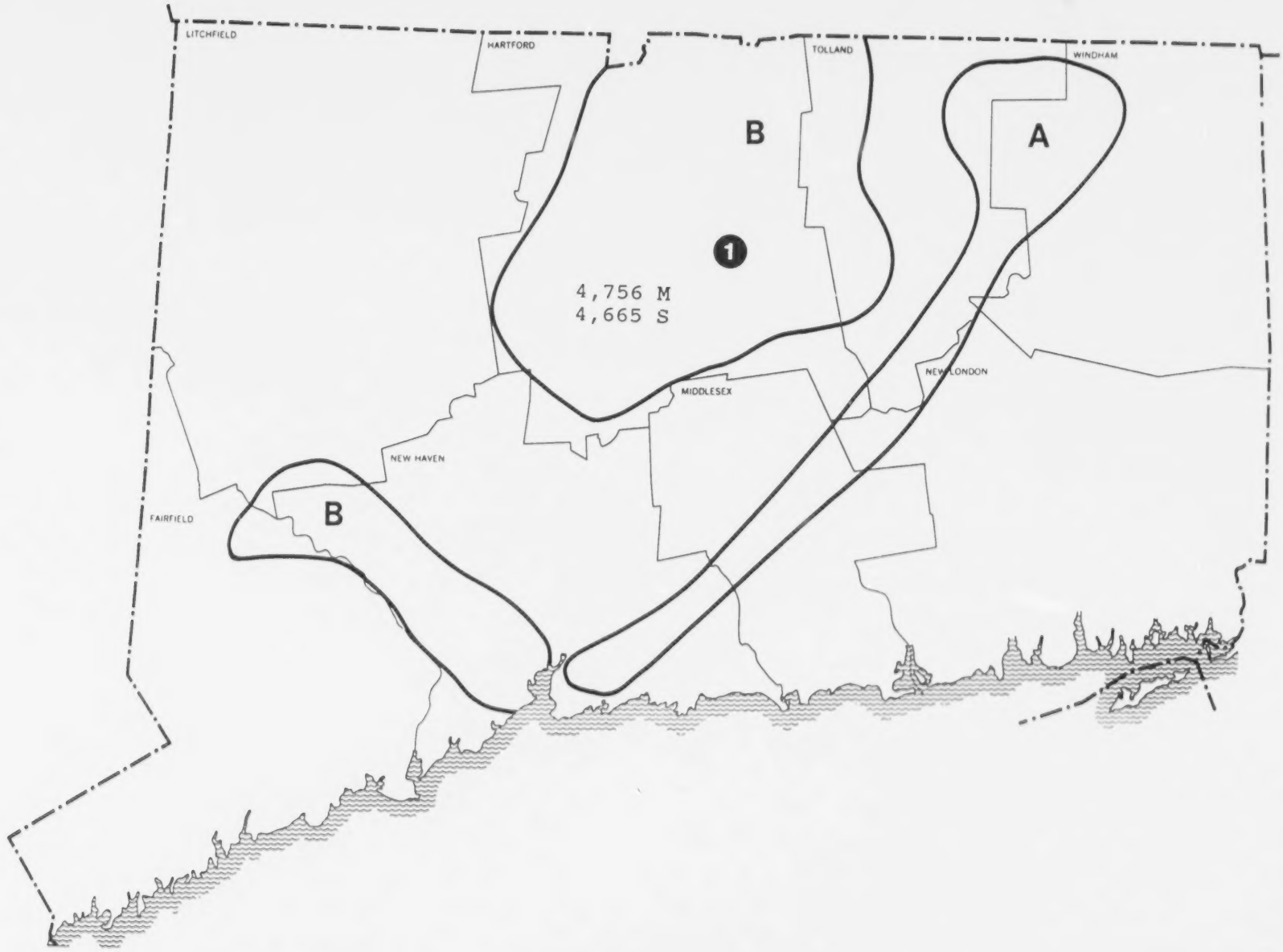
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	April 20 – October 31	
B	May 1 – October 31	
C	April 15 – November 30	
D	May 1 – November 30	
E	January 1 – October 31	
F	June 1 – September 30	
G	May 15 – November 30	

COLORADO

SERVICE/COUNTIES AREAS	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
REGION I (NORTH CENTRAL)			
LARIMER	715	978	1,693
REGION II (NORTHEAST)			
LOGAN			
MORGAN			
PHILLIPS			
SEDGWICK			
WASHINGTON			
YUMA			
TOTAL	1,430	2,175	3,605
REGION III (ARKANSAS VALLEY)			
KIT CARSON			
PUEBLO			
CROWLEY			
OTERO			
BENT			
PROWERS			
TOTAL	5,070	4,693	9,763
REGION IV (SAN LUIS VALLEY)			
CONEJOS			
COSTILLA			
ALAMOSA			
RIO GRANDE			
SAGUACHE			
TOTAL	2,700	5,651	8,351
REGION V (WESTERN SLOPE)			
MESA			
DELTA			
MONTROSE			
TOTAL	1,820	5,468	7,288
WELD	8,485	10,162	18,647
GRAND TOTAL	20,220	29,127	49,347


LITCHFIELD
HARTFORD
TOLLAND
WINDHAM
B
A
1
4,756 M
4,665 S
MIDDLESEX
NEW LONDON
NEW HAVEN
B
FAIRFIELD

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* New England Farmworkers Council, Hartford

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	April 15 – October 31	
B	April 15 – October 31	

CONNECTICUT

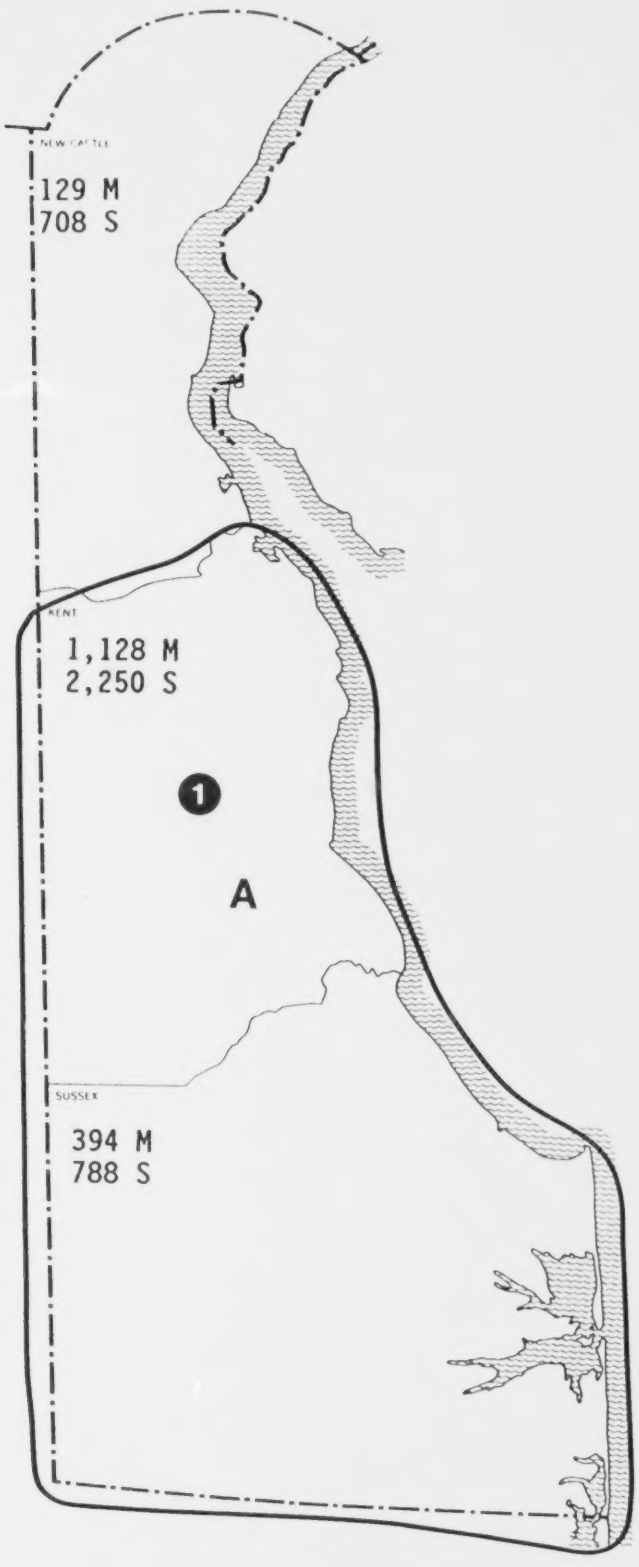
REGION	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
STATE	4,756	4,665	9,421

ADJUSTMENTS TO CONNECTICUT PROFILE

The original profile used only the Migrant Education data to estimate a migrant farmworker population. These computations incorrectly included all children in Migrant Education eligibility status III (formerly migrant). The numbers of seasonal farmworkers were estimated from the peak month ETA-223 report.

To improve the estimation of the migrant farmworker population, we assumed all children in eligibility status I and II, plus 25% of those in eligibility status III, would be eligible for the Migrant Health Program. Then, using the data on average family composition for Migrant Education families cited in the profile, we estimated the numbers of households and migrant farmworkers. If the number of migrant workers estimated in this way was less than that reported in the peak ETA-223 report, the difference was added in. Also, any H-2A workers reported in the ETA-223 were added to the number of migrant workers. Non-working dependents were estimated using only the Migrant Education data.

To estimate the number of seasonal farmworkers and family members, we used either the ETA-223 data, or an "adjusted" estimate from the 1982 Census of Agriculture, whichever was larger. In using the Census of Agriculture data to estimate seasonal workers, we used the number of workers expected to be employed less than 150 days on farms classified as primarily "field crops". Further, since about 80% of those working less than 150 days do not identify agriculture as their principal activity (according to the 1985 Agricultural Work Force survey) we only used 20% of the reported number of workers employed less than 150 days. From the Census of Agriculture estimate we then deducted the number of migrant workers (as computed above) and considered the remainder to represent the seasonal farmworkers. Non-working dependents of seasonal farmworkers were computed by adding 1 dependent per worker.


NEW CASTLE
129 M
708 S
KENT
1,128 M
2,250 S
1
A
SUSSEX
394 M
788 S

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Delmarva Rural Ministries, Dover

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

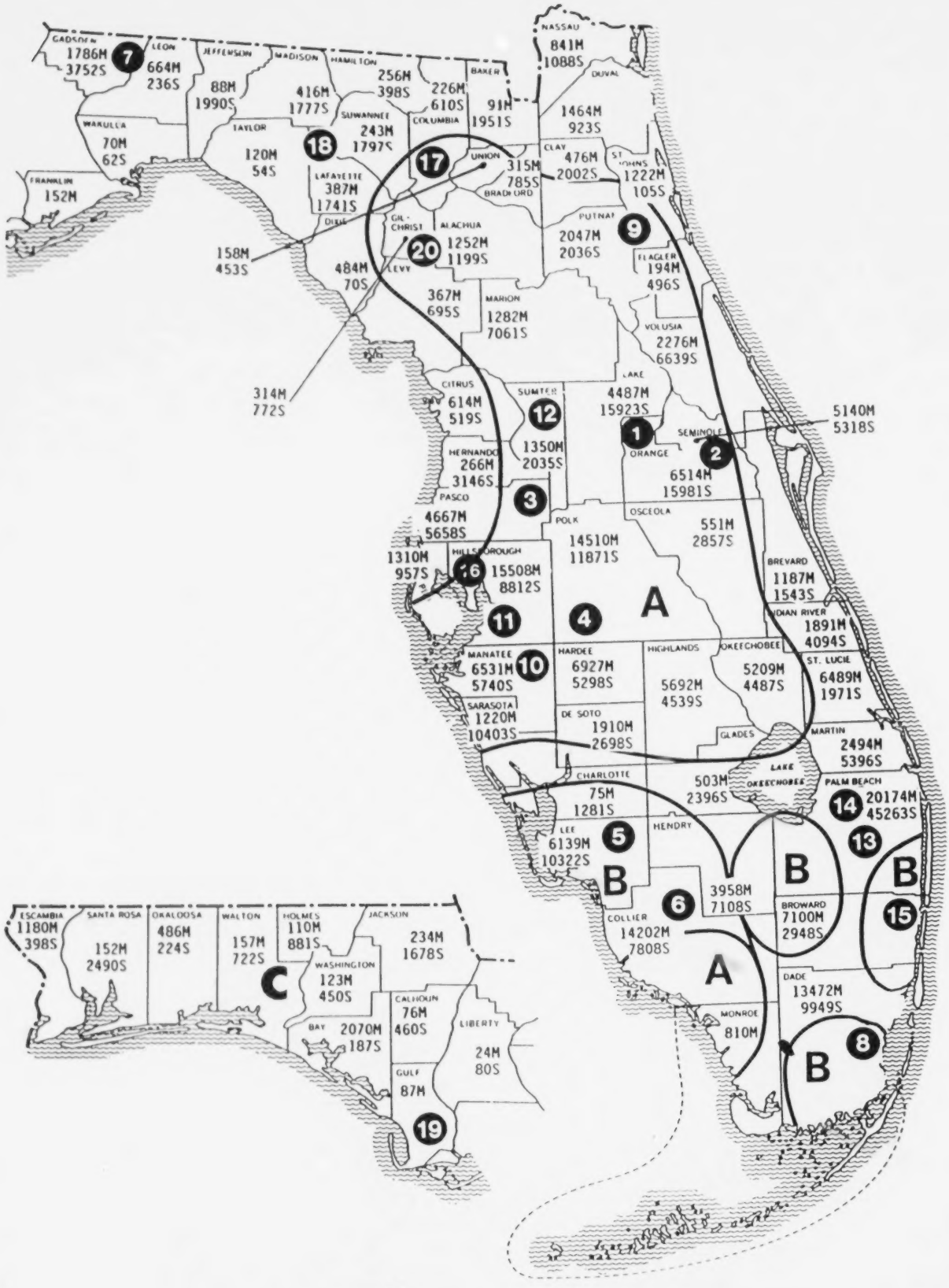
A April 20 – November 15

DELAWARE

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
KENT	1,128	2,250	3,378
NEW CASTLE	129	708	837
SUSSEX	394	788	1,182
TOTAL	1,651	3,746	5,397

ADJUSTMENTS TO DELAWARE PROFILE

The methodology used for the profile did not provide a final estimate of the numbers of MSFWs by county, after adjusting for turnover among workers due to crop specialization. Further, the profile summary cites a number less than the computed number of MSFWs plus dependents shown in the tables (4649 versus 5100). We corrected for a mathematical error in Table 4 of the profile, assigned the seasonal mushroom workers to New Castle county, and assumed a split of one-third migrants, two-thirds seasonals, except for the mushroom workers, to develop final county by county estimates.


GADSDEN
1786M
3752S
7
LEON
664M
236S
JEFFERSON
88M
1990S
MADISON
416M
1777S
HAMILTON
256M
398S
SUWANNEE
243M
1797S
COLUMBIA
226M
610S
BAKER
91M
1951S
NASSAU
841M
1088S
DUVAL
1464M
923S
WAKULLA
70M
62S
TAYLOR
120M
54S
18
17
UNION
315M
785S
BRADFORD
CLAY
476M
2002S
ST. JOHNS
1222M
105S
FRANKLIN
152M
LAFAYETTE
387M
1741S
DIXIE
GIL-CHRIST
ALACHUA
1252M
1199S
20
158M
453S
484M
70S
LEVY
367M
695S
MARION
1282M
7061S
PUTNAM
2047M
2036S
9
FLAGLER
194M
496S
VOLUSIA
2276M
6639S
314M
772S
CITRUS
614M
519S
SUMTER
12
LAKE
4487M
15923S
5140M
5318S
1
SEMINOLE
2
ORANGE
6514M
15981S
HERNANDO
266M
3146S
1350M
2035S
3
PASCO
4667M
5658S
POLK
14510M
11871S
OSCEOLA
551M
2857S
1310M
957S
HILLSBOROUGH
16
15508M
8812S
BREVARD
1187M
1543S
11
4
A
INDIAN RIVER
1891M
4094S
MANATEE
6531M
5740S
10
HARDEE
6927M
5298S
HIGHLANDS
5692M
4539S
OKEECHOBEE
5209M
4487S
ST. LUCIE
6489M
1971S
SARASOTA
1220M
10403S
DE SOTO
1910M
2698S
GLADES
MARTIN
2494M
5396S
CHARLOTTE
75M
1281S
503M
2396S
LAKE OKEECHOBEE
PALM BEACH
20174M
45263S
14
LEE
6139M
10322S
5
HENDRY
B
B
B
13
3958M
7108S
6
COLLIER
14202M
7808S
A
BROWARD
7100M
2948S
15
DADE
13472M
9949S
MONROE
810M
8
B
ESCAMBIA
1180M
398S
SANTA ROSA
152M
2490S
OKALOOSA
486M
224S
WALTON
157M
722S
C
HOLMES
110M
881S
JACKSON
234M
1678S
WASHINGTON
123M
450S
CALHOUN
76M
460S
LIBERTY
24M
80S
BAY
2070M
187S
GULF
87M
19

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1*	West Orange Farmworker Health Association,Inc., Apopka
2*	Central Florida Community Clinic, Sanford
3*	East Pasco Health Clinic, Inc., Dade City
4*	Florida Rural Health Services, Inc., Frostproof
5*	SW Florida Health Centers, Clinicas de Migrantes, Fort Myers
6*	Collier Health Services, Inc., Immokalee
7*	Gadsden Primary Care Center, Quincy
8*	Community Health of South Dade, Inc., Miami
9*	Family Medical and Dental Center, Palatka
10*	Manatee County Rural Health Services, Parrish
11*	Ruskin Migrant and Community Health Clinic, Inc., Ruskin
12*	Project Health, Inc., Sumterville
13*	Palm Beach County Health Department, West Palm Beach
14*	Florida Community Health Center, Inc., West Palm Beach
15*	Sunshine Health Center, Inc., Pompano Beach
16	Tampa Community Health Center, Inc., Tampa
17	Family Health Center of Columbia County, Inc., Lake City
18	Lafayette/Suwannee Rural Health Corp., Mayo
19	Wewahitchka Medical Center, Inc., Wewahitchka
20	Trenton Medical Center, Inc., Trenton

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	November 1 - June 30	
B	October 1 - June 1	
C	April 1 - December 1	

FLORIDA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ALACHUA	1,252	1,199	2,451
BAKER	91	1,951	2,042
BAY	2,070	187	2,257
BRADFORD	315	785	1,100
BREVARD	1,187	1,543	2,730
BROWARD	7,100	2,948	10,048
CALHOUN	76	460	536
CHARLOTTE	75	1,281	1,356
CITRUS	614	519	1,133
CLAY	476	2,002	2,478
COLLIER	14,202	7,808	22,010
COLUMBIA	226	610	836
DADE	13,472	9,949	23,421
DESOTO	1,910	2,698	4,608
DIXIE	484	70	554
DUVAL	1,464	923	2,387
ESCAMBIA	1,180	398	1,578
FLAGLER	194	496	690
FRANKLIN	152	0	152
GADSDEN	1,786	3,752	5,538
GILCHRIST	314	772	1,086
GLADES	503	2,396	2,899
GULF	87	0	87
HAMILTON	256	398	654
HARDEE	6,927	5,298	12,225
HENDRY	3,958	7,108	11,066
HERNANDO	266	3,146	3,412
HIGHLANDS	5,692	4,539	10,231
HILLSBOROUGH	15,508	8,812	24,320
HOLMES	110	881	991
INDIAN RIVER	1,891	4,094	5,985
JACKSON	234	1,678	1,912
JEFFERSON	88	1,990	2,078
LAFAYETTE	387	1,741	2,128
LAKE	4,487	15,923	20,410
LEE	6,139	10,322	16,461
LEON	664	236	900
LEVY	367	695	1,062
LIBERTY	24	80	104
MADISON	416	1,777	2,193
MANATEE	6,531	5,740	
MARION	1,282	7,061	8,343
MARTIN	2,494	5,396	7,890
MONROE	810	0	810
NASSAU	841	1,088	1,929
OKALOOSA	486	224	710
OKEECHOBEE	5,209	4,487	9,696

FLORIDA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ORANGE	6,514	15,981	22,495
OSCEOLA	551	2,857	3,408
PALM BEACH	20,174	45,263	65,437
PASCO	4,667	5,658	10,325
PINELLAS	1,310	957	2,267
POLK	14,510	11,871	26,381
PUTNAM	2,047	2,036	4,083
SANTA ROSA	152	2,490	2,642
SARASOTA	1,220	10,403	11,623
SEMINOLE	5,140	5,318	10,458
ST. JOHNS	1,222	105	1,327
ST. LUCIE	6,489	1,971	8,460
SUMTER	1,350	2,035	3,385
SUWANNEE	243	1,797	2,040
TAYLOR	120	54	174
UNION	158	453	611
VOLUSIA	2,276	6,639	8,915
WAKULLA	70	62	132
WALTON	157	722	879
WASHINGTON	123	450	573
TOTAL	182,790	252,583	435,373

ADJUSTMENTS TO FLORIDA PROFILE

The profile report computes the number of migrant children from Migrant Education and Migrant WIC participation data. The profile authors then used an average family size of 2.707 children and 2.0 adults to estimate the total migrant population. However, the following methodological errors required correction:

- The original profile multiplied the number of children by the average family size, rather than dividing by the number of children per family, to compute number of migrant farmworker families.
- All Migrant Education eligibility status III (formerly migrant) were erroneously included, as were children whose family agricultural work included poultry, dairy, and cattle.
- Provision was not included for the within state migration of agricultural workers and members of their families, nor was any correction made for the less than 100% enrollment of eligible migrant children.

The product of correction factors computed for the above problems resulted in a factor of 0.6773 which was then applied to the original estimated numbers of migrants in each county.

In estimating the seasonal population, the original profile included the following errors:

- The proportion of the work force engaged in agricultural work was multiplied by the total county population, rather than by the county labor force.
- The methodology assumed that only one person per family was employed in seasonal agricultural labor, and included those workers engaged in dairy, cattle, poultry, and full-time agricultural work.
- The methodology did not allow for some turn-over among the seasonal agricultural workforce during the year, nor for the potential double counting of some migrant farmworker family members as local seasonal farmworkers.

Correcting for these problems results in computation of a correction factor of 0.517 which was then applied to each of the county totals for seasonal farmworkers.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1*	Pineland Mental Health-Migrant, Metter
2	Stewart-Webster Rural Health, Inc., Richland
3	Primary Health Care Center of Dade, Inc., Trenton
4	Pike County Primary Health Care Center, Inc., Zebulon
5	Georgia Highlands Medical Services, Inc., Cumming
6	Albany Area Primary Health Care, Inc., Albany
7	Northeast Georgia Family Medical Centers, Inc., Colbert
8	Georgia Mountains Health Services, Inc., Morganton
9	Palmetto Health Council, Inc., Palmetto
10	Hancock County Primary Health Care Center, Inc., Sparta
11	Tri-County Health System, Inc., Warrenton

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	June 15 – November 20	
B	April 15 – November 20	
C	April 15 – November 15	
D	June 1 – November 15	

GEORGIA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
DISTRICT 1.1			
FLOYD	130	302	432
DADE	52	121	173
CATOOSA	59	138	197
BARTOW	145	338	483
POLK	110	257	367
WALKER	213	497	710
GORDON	164	383	547
HARALSON	56	130	186
PAULDING	25	59	84
CHATTOOGA	61	143	204
DISTRICT 1.2			
PICKENS	83	195	278
WHITFIELD	159	370	529
GILMER	61	142	203
FANNIN	37	87	124
CHEROKEE	234	545	779
MURRAY	79	184	263
DISTRICT 2.0			
STEPHENS	17	39	56
HALL	175	410	585
TOWNS	47	110	157
UNION	114	265	379
BANKS	83	194	277
WHITE	50	116	166
HART	188	439	627
FRANKLIN	208	487	695
RABUN	35	83	118
DAWSON	67	159	226
HABERSHAM	325	758	1,083
LUMPKIN	227	529	756
FORSYTH	138	321	459
METRO DISTRICT			
DOUGLAS	30	69	99
COBB	62	145	207
FULTON	134	312	446
CLAYTON	30	69	99
NEWTON	54	124	178
ROCKDALE	48	111	159
GWINNETT	133	309	442
DEKALB	17	39	56

GEORGIA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
DISTRICT 4.0			
LAMAR	116	271	387
FAYETTE	67	157	224
HENRY	96	225	321
BUTTS	76	176	252
HEARD	48	112	160
CARROLL	265	615	880
TROUP	60	140	200
SPALDING	50	115	165
MERIWETHER	135	314	449
UPSON	142	332	474
COWETA	115	269	384
PIKE	121	284	405
DISTRICT 5.1			
MONTGOMERY	152	355	507
BLECKLEY	122	285	407
PULASKI	77	179	256
DODGE	168	392	560
TRUETLEN	65	153	218
TELFAIR	209	488	697
WILCOX	104	242	346
LAURENS	217	506	723
JOHNSON	27	62	89
WHEELER	113	263	376
DISTRICT 5.2			
HOUSTON	141	329	470
WILKINSON	17	39	56
PEACH	1,104	2,577	3,681
JASPER	94	220	314
MONROE	223	521	744
JONES	64	150	214
HANCOCK	59	139	198
CRAWFORD	325	756	1,081
BALDWIN	47	109	156
WASHINGTON	376	877	1,253
BIBB	79	184	263
PUTNAM	71	165	236
TWIGGS	40	95	135
DISTRICT 6.0			
GLASCOCK	12	30	42
COLUMBIA	45	105	150
McDUFFIE	61	143	204

GEORGIA

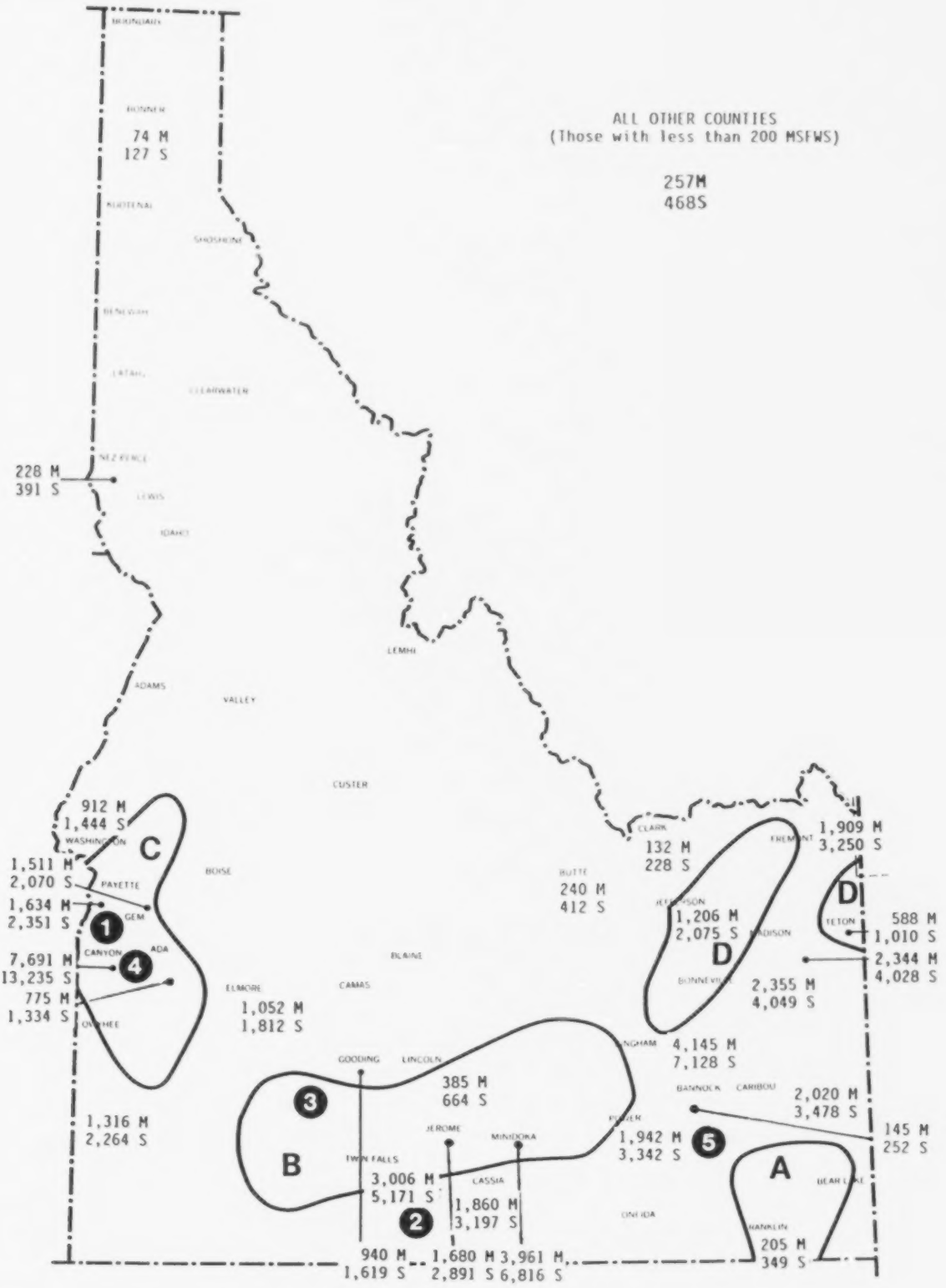
COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
JENKINS	75	175	250
LINCOLN	86	201	287
WILKES	125	292	417
BURKE	168	391	559
TALIAFERRO	31	72	103
WARREN	67	157	224
JEFFERSON	150	352	502
SCREVEN	153	359	512
EMANUEL	331	773	1,104
RICHMOND	28	64	92
DISTRICT 7.0			
CHATTAHOOCHEE	5	12	17
CLAY	50	115	165
STEWART	46	107	153
SUMTER	213	496	709
MACON	212	494	706
TAYLOR	265	620	885
TALBOT	88	206	294
MARION	58	136	194
HARRIS	133	310	443
DOOLY	93	218	311
WEBSTER	78	180	258
SCHLEY	56	132	188
QUITMAN	21	49	70
RANDOLPH	45	105	150
MUSCOGEE	22	51	73
CRISP	125	292	417
DISTRICT 8.1			
TIFT	552	1,288	1,840
LOWNDES	549	1,280	1,829
BERRIEN	634	1,479	2,113
COOK	314	733	1,047
BEN HILL	152	355	507
IRWIN	299	697	996
ECHOLS	93	217	310
TURNER	152	356	508
LANIER	172	401	573
BROOKS	665	1,550	2,215

GEORGIA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
DISTRICT 8.2			
GRADY	351	817	1,168
DACATUR	355	828	1,183
MITCHELL	512	1,197	1,709
COLQUITT	1,404	3,276	4,680
TERRELL	124	291	415
THOMAS	302	703	1,005
BAKER	86	201	287
LEE	148	345	493
EARLY	120	281	401
CALHOUN	67	159	226
MILLER	140	326	466
DOUGHERTY	173	404	577
WORTH	456	1,064	1,520
SEMINOLE	69	163	232
DISTRICT 9.1			
CHATHAM	15	33	48
EFFINGHAM	174	407	581
DISTRICT 2			
JEFF DAVIS	371	866	1,237
BULLOCH	427	998	1,425
CHARLTON	53	123	176
TOOMBS	527	1,228	1,755
PIERCE	383	893	1,276
APPLING	645	1,506	2,151
BRANTLEY	236	552	788
ATKINSON	192	449	641
WARE	345	807	1,152
BACON	582	1,358	1,940
CLINCH	82	190	272
COFFEE	1,149	2,681	3,830
WAYNE	320	747	1,067
TATTNALL	593	1,384	1,977
CANDLER	295	689	984
EVANS	259	605	864
DISTRICT 9.3			
CAMDEN	17	38	55
McINTOSH	2	5	7
GLYNN	8	19	27
LONG	68	160	228
LIBERTY	4	9	13
BRYAN	73	170	243

GEORGIA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
DISTRICT 10			
ELBERT	123	287	410
MADISON	190	443	633
MORGAN	193	449	642
WALTON	174	407	581
BARROW	147	344	491
JACKSON	268	624	892
GREENE	138	321	459
CLARK	86	200	286
OCONEE	100	232	332
OGLETHORPE	76	176	252
TOTAL	28,081	65,523	93,604


ALL OTHER COUNTIES
(Those with less than 200 MSFWS)
257M
468S
74 M
127 S
228 M
391 S
912 M
1,444 S
1,511 M
2,070 S
1,634 M
2,351 S
7,691 M
13,235 S
775 M
1,334 S
1,316 M
2,264 S
1,052 M
1,812 S
385 M
664 S
3,006 M
5,171 S
1,860 M
3,197 S
940 M
1,619 S
1,680 M
2,891 S
3,961 M
6,816 S
132 M
228 S
240 M
412 S
1,206 M
2,075 S
2,355 M
4,049 S
4,145 M
7,128 S
1,909 M
3,250 S
588 M
1,010 S
2,344 M
4,028 S
2,020 M
3,478 S
145 M
252 S
1,942 M
3,342 S
205 M
349 S
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Valley Family Health Care, Payette
2* Family Health Services Corporation, Twin Falls
3 Glenns Ferry Health Center, Inc., Glenns Ferry
4 Terry Reilly Health Services, Nampa
5 Health West, Inc., Pocatello

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

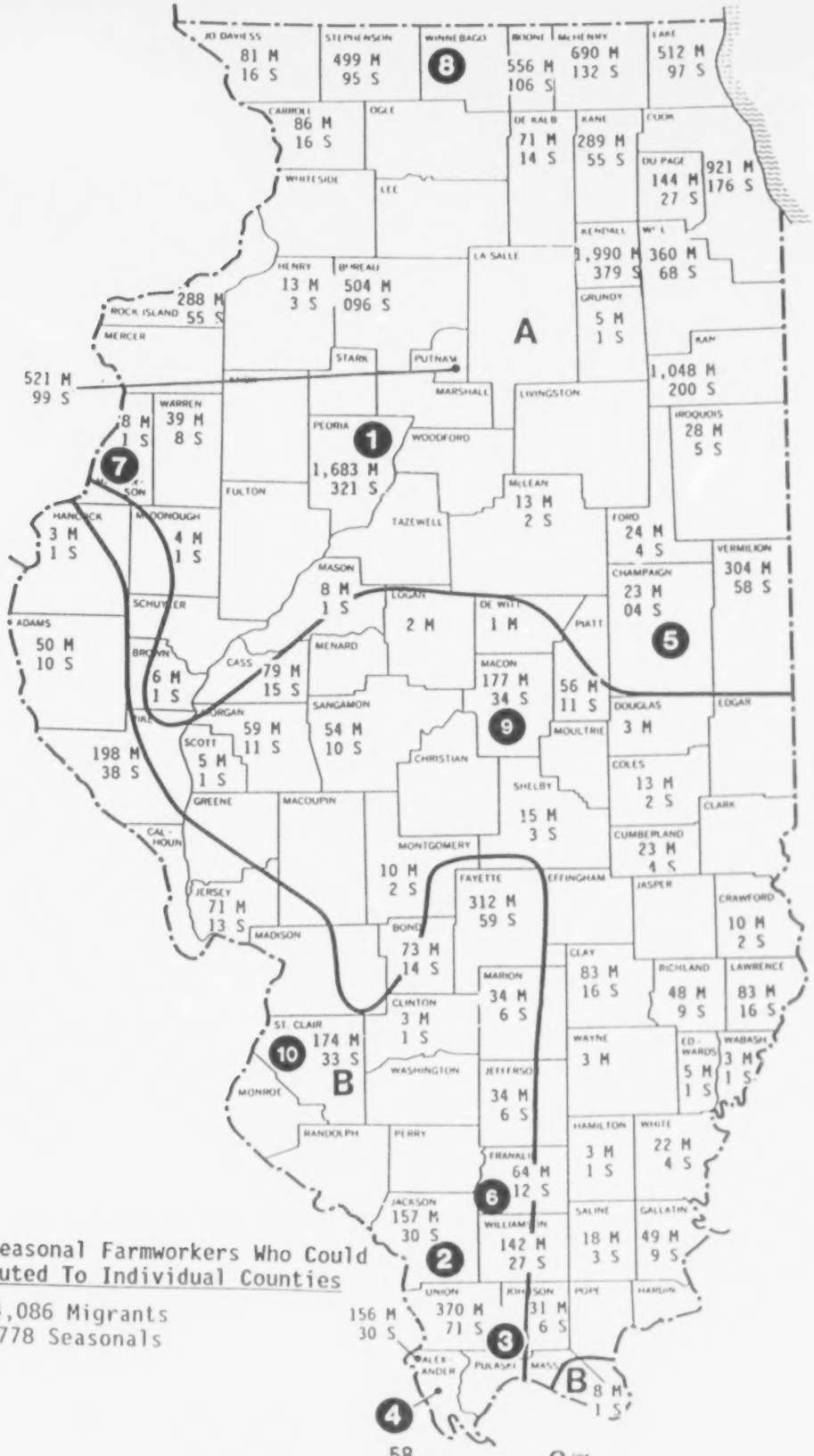
A	May 15 – November 15	
B	June 5 – November 20	
C	March 1 – November 15	
D	June 15 – November 1	

IDAHO

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ADA	775	1,334	2,109
BANNOCK	145	252	397
BONNER	74	127	201
BINGHAM	4,145	7,128	11,273
BONNEVILLE	2,355	4,049	6,404
BUTTE	240	412	652
CANYON	7,691	13,235	20,926
CARIBOU	2,020	3,478	5,498
CASSIA	1,860	3,197	5,057
CLARK	132	228	360
ELMORE	1,052	1,812	2,864
FRANKLIN	205	349	554
FREEMONT	1,909	3,250	5,159
GEM	1,511	2,070	3,581
GOODING	940	1,619	2,559
JEFFERSON	1,206	2,075	3,281
JEROME	1,680	2,891	4,571
LINCOLN	385	664	1,049
MADISON	2,344	4,028	6,372
MINIDOKA	3,961	6,816	10,777
NEZ PERCE	228	391	619
OWYHEE	1,316	2,264	3,580
PAYETTE	1,634	2,351	3,985
POWER	1,942	3,342	5,284
TETON	588	1,010	1,598
TWINFALLS	3,006	5,171	8,177
WASHINGTON	912	1,444	2,356
ALL OTHER COUNTIES (THOSE WITH LESS THAN 200 MSFWs)	257	468	825
TOTAL	44,513	75,455	119,968

ADJUSTMENTS TO IDAHO PROFILE

The May 1989 updated profile was used. However, this profile included food processing workers among the MSFWs. At our request the profile authors provided revised tables which exclude those workers employed in food processing plants not operated by farmers and/or located off the farm.



Other Migrant Seasonal Farmworkers Who Could Not Be Distributed To Individual Counties

4,086 Migrants
778 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Illinois Migrant Council (Princeville Medical Center, Princeville), Chicago
2* Shawnee Health Service & Development Corp., Murphysboro
3 Rural Health, Inc., Anna
4 Community Health Services, Cairo
5 Frances Nelson Health Center, Champaign
6 Christopher Rural Health Planning Corp., Christopher
7 Henderson County Rural Health Center, Inc., Oquawka
8 Crusaders Central Clinic Assoc., Rockford
9 Community Health Improvement Center, Decatur
10 Southern Illinois Health Care Foundation, Centreville

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A March 15 – December 31
B March 15 – November 30

ILLINOIS

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ADAMS	50	10	60
ALEXANDER	156	30	186
BOND	73	14	87
BOONE	556	106	662
BROWN	6	1	7
BUREAU	504	96	600
CARROLL	86	16	102
CASS	79	15	94
CHAMPAIGN	23	4	27
CLAY	83	16	99
CLINTON	3	1	4
COLES	13	2	15
COOK	921	176	1,097
CRAWFORD	10	2	12
CUMBERLAND	23	4	27
DEKALB	71	14	85
DEWITT	1	-	1
DOUGLAS	3	-	3
DUPAGE	144	27	171
EDWARDS	5	1	6
FAYETTE	312	59	371
FORD	24	4	28
FRANKLIN	64	12	76
GALLATIN	49	9	58
GRUNDY	5	1	6
HAMILTON	3	1	4
HANCOCK	3	1	4
HENDERSON	8	1	9
HENRY	13	3	16
IRIQUOIS	28	5	33
JACKSON	157	30	187
JEFFERSON	34	6	40
JERSEY	71	13	84
JO DAVIESS	81	16	97
JOHNSON	31	6	37
KANE	289	55	344
KANKAKEE	1,048	200	1,248
KENDALL	1,990	379	2,369
LAKE	512	97	609
LAWRENCE	83	16	99
LOGAN	2	-	2
McDONOUGH	4	1	5
McHENRY	690	132	822
McLEAN	13	2	15
MACON	177	34	211
MARION	34	6	40
MASON	8	1	9

ILLINOIS

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
MASSAC	8	1	9
MONTGOMERY	10	2	12
MORGAN	59	11	70
PEORIA	1,683	321	2,004
PIATT	56	11	67
PIKE	198	38	236
PUTNAM	521	99	620
RICHLAND	48	9	57
ROCK ISLAND	288	55	343
ST. CLAIR	174	33	207
SALINE	18	3	21
SANGAMON	54	10	64
SCOTT	5	1	6
SHELBY	15	3	18
STEPHENSON	499	95	594
UNION	370	71	441
VERMILION	304	58	362
WABASH	3	1	4
WARREN	39	8	47
WAYNE	3	-	3
WHITE	22	4	26
WILL	360	68	428
WILLIAMSON	142	27	169
ALL OTHERS	4,086	778	4,864
TOTAL	17,508	3,332	20,840

ADJUSTMENTS TO ILLINOIS PROFILE

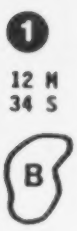
The original profile contained several mathematical errors which had to be corrected. The MSFWs for the months of February and March did not have non-working dependents added, and there is a small addition error for the nursery workers plus their dependents. Also, the profile did not provide the final estimates of MSFWs by county, since the corrections for turnover were computed only for the statewide aggregate figures.

Corrections for the above problems were made and the data disaggregated by county for the migrant versus seasonal populations. In order to distribute the special groups by county, arbitrary decision rules were used (e.g., all those migrants residing in Illinois and working in Muscatine, Iowa were assigned to Rock Island county, Illinois, directly across the river). Some MSFWs were assigned to the "all other" category when there was no logical basis for distributing them to any specific county.

Other Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers Who Could Not Be Distributed to Individual Counties

1,054 Migrants
196 Seasonals

LEGEND



1 Health Centers

12 M / 34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Indiana Health Center Inc. (Indiana Health Center at Kokomo, Kokomo), Indianapolis

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

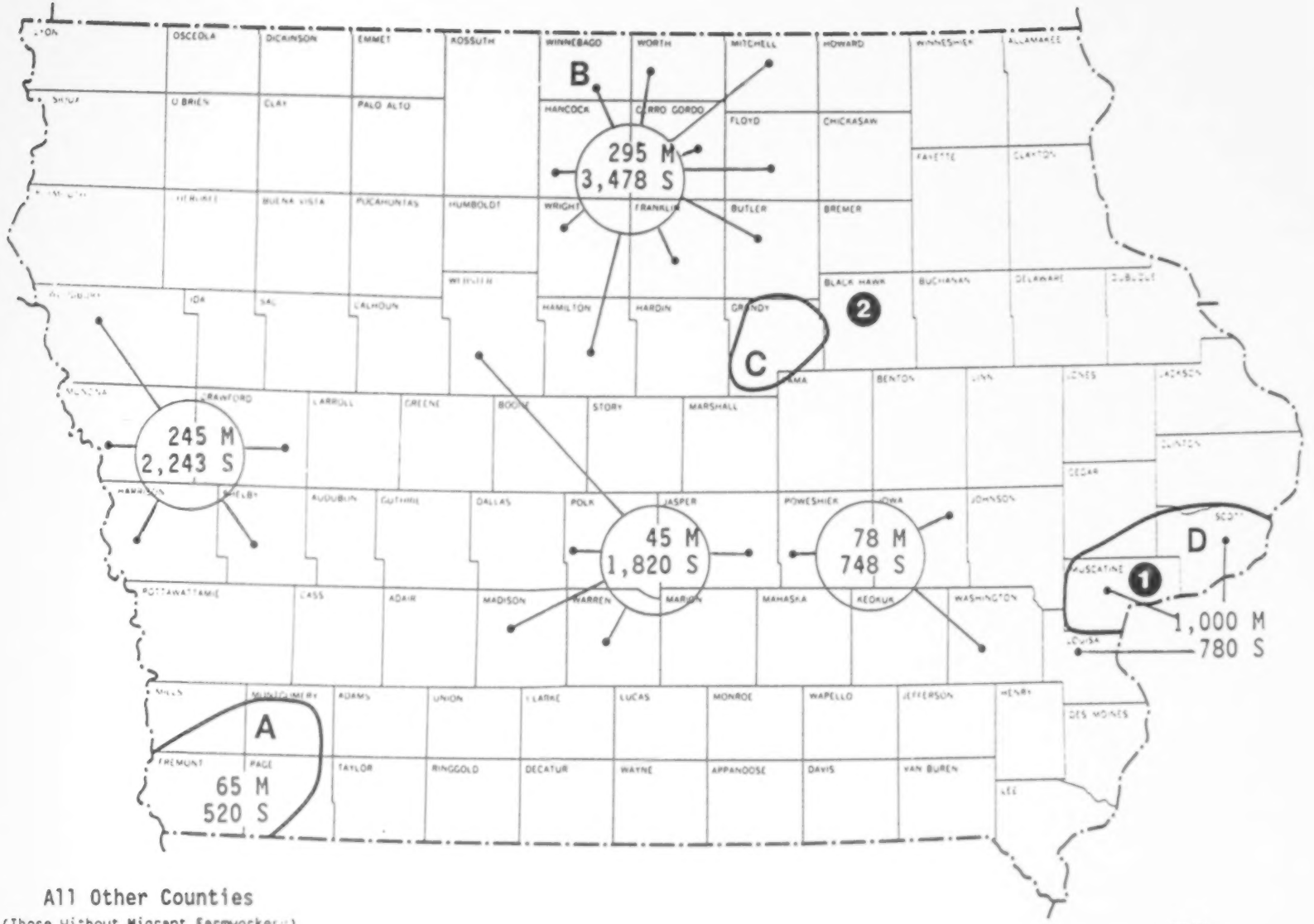
A April 1 – November 15
B July 1 – October 10

INDIANA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ADAMS	185	34	219
ALLEN	63	12	75
BENTON	51	9	60
BLACKFORD	35	7	42
BOONE	10	2	12
CASS	253	47	300
CLARK	388	72	460
CLINTON	3	1	4
DEARBORN	8	1	9
DEKALB	18	3	21
DELAWARE	44	8	52
DUBOIS	66	12	78
ELKHART	41	8	49
FLOYD	180	34	214
FOUNTAIN	76	14	90
GIBSON	22	4	26
GRANT	145	27	172
HAMILTON	8	1	9
HENRY	132	25	157
HOWARD	235	44	279
HUNGTINGTON	53	10	63
JASPER	25	5	30
JAY	61	11	72
KNOX	47	9	56
KOSCIUSKO	29	5	34
LAKE	191	35	226
LA PORTE	202	38	240
MADISON	720	134	854
MARION	64	12	76
MARSHALL	562	105	667
MIAMI	405	75	480
PORTER	91	17	108
PULASKI	8	1	9
RANDOLPH	120	22	142
RUSH	63	12	75
SHELBY	19	3	22
ST. JOSEPH	195	36	231
STARKE	25	5	30
TIPPECANOE	8	1	9
TIPTON	360	67	427
WABASH	6	1	7
WASHINGTON	8	2	10
WELLS	185	35	220
WHITLEY	42	8	50
ALL OTHERS	1,054	196	1,250
TOTAL	6,506	1,210	7,716

ADJUSTMENTS TO INDIANA PROFILE

The original profile did not attempt to separately estimate migrants versus seasonal farmworkers, nor did it attempt to provide final estimates by county after correcting for turnover during the year. The turnover by county was computed and used for the accompanying tables. To separate the migrant agricultural population from the local seasonal population we used a factor of 84.3% migrant. This proportion provides estimated numbers of migrant farmworkers and their family members which are reasonably consistent with other estimates of the migrant population for Indiana.



All Other Counties
(Those Without Migrant Farmworkers)

22,913 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Muscatine Migrant Committee, Muscantine
2 Peoples Community Health Clinic, Inc., Waterloo

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

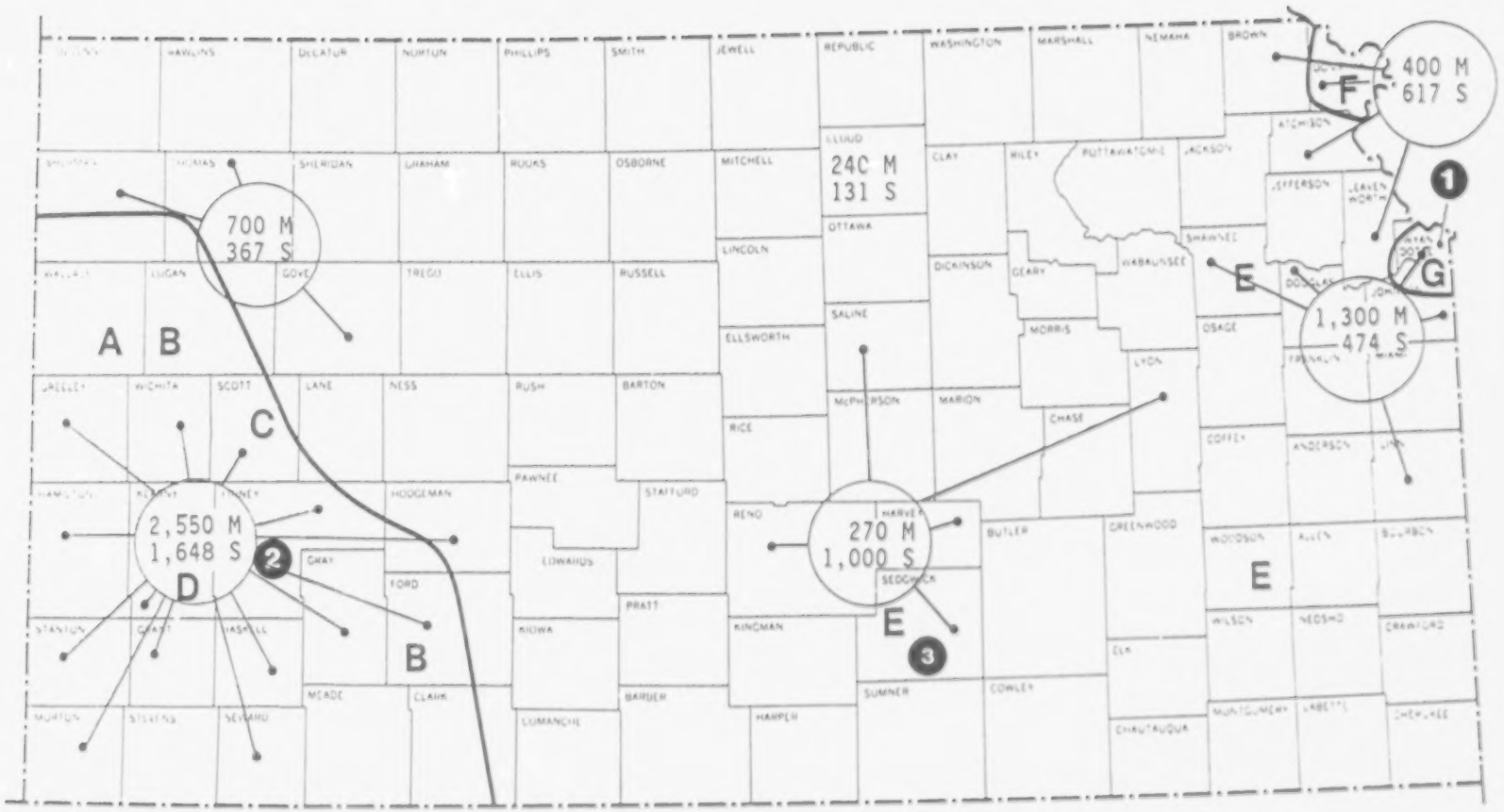
A	March 1 – December 15	
B	March 20 – October 30	
C	May 1 – June 30	
D	May 1 – October 25	

IOWA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
MUSCATINE AREA LOUISA MUSCATINE SCOTT	1,000	780	1,780
MASON CITY AREA BUTLER CERROGORDO FLOYD FRANKLIN HAMILTON HANCOCK MITCHELL WINNEBAGO WORTH WRIGHT	295	3,478	3,773
SIOUX CITY AREA CRAWFORD HARRISON MONONA SHELBY WOODBURY	245	2,243	2,488
CENTRAL IOWA AREA JASPER MADISON POLK WARREN WEBSTER	45	1,820	1,865
WILLIAMSBURG AREA IOWA POWESHIEK WASHINGTON	78	748	826
SNENANDOAH AREA FREMONT PAGE	65	520	585
ALL OTHERS	-	22,913	22,913
TOTAL	1,728	32,502	34,230

ADJUSTMENTS TO IOWA PROFILE

A minor adjustment was made to correct for an addition error. As a result the total increased by 30 migrant farmworkers over that which appears in the original profile.



All Other Counties

(Those Without Migrant Farmworkers)

8,836 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Kansas City Wyandotte County Health Department, Kansas City
2* Kansas Department of Health and Environment (United Methodist Western Kansas Mexican-American Ministries Clinic, Garden City), Topeka
3 The Hunter Health Clinic, Inc., Wichita

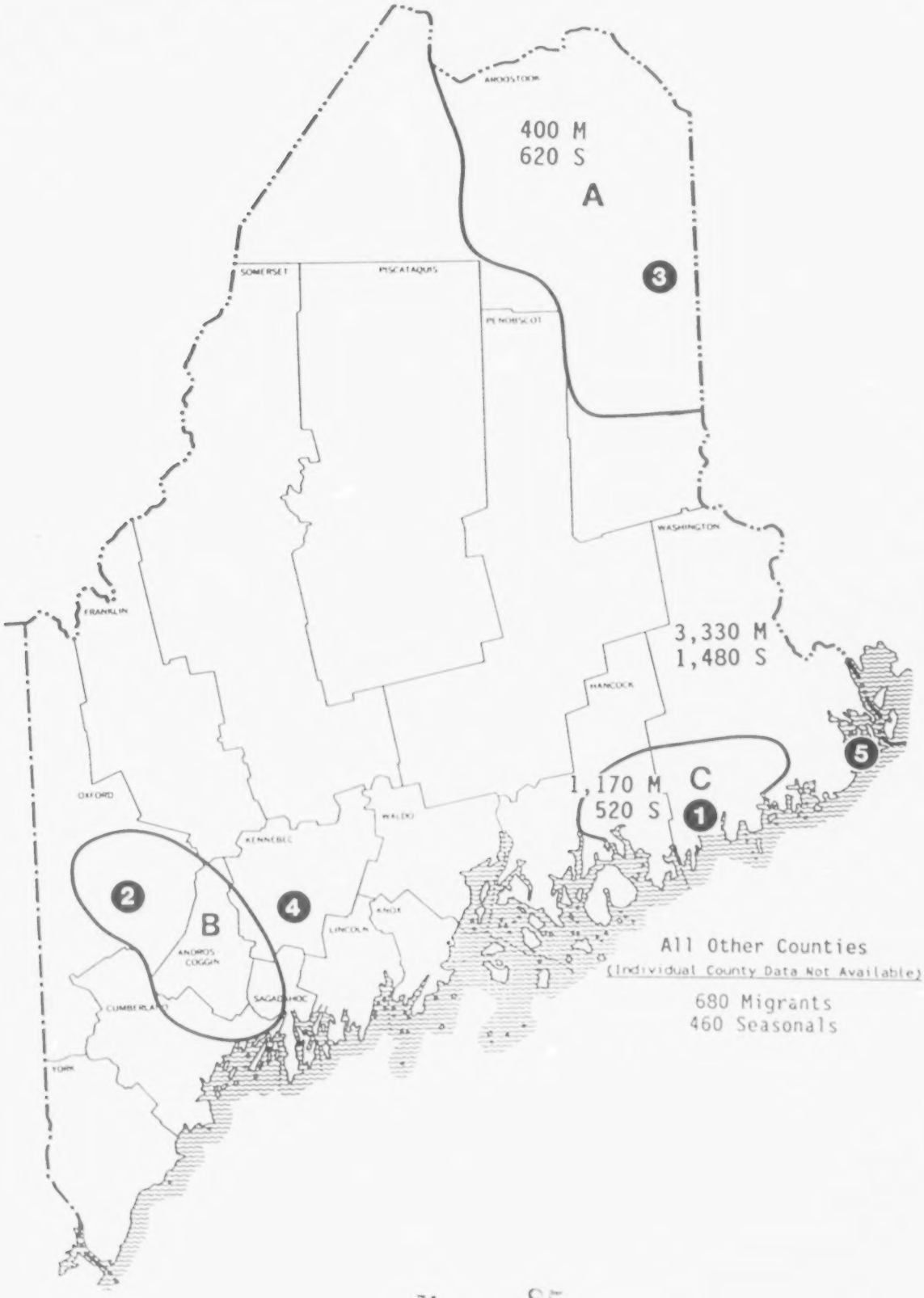
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A May 15 – October 15
B October 10 – November 20
C May 1 – October 25
D June 1 – September 30
E June 1 – November 20
F September 1 – October 31
G March 1 – October 25

KANSAS

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
GOODLAND AREA GOVE SHERMAN THOMAS	700	367	1,067
SOUTHWEST CORNER AREA FINNEY FORD GRANT GRAY GREELEY HAMILTON HASKELL HODGEMAN KEARNY MORTON SCOTT SEWARD STANTON WICHITA	2,550	1,648	4,198
CLOUD COUNTY AREA CLOUD	240	131	371
CENTRAL AREA HARVEY LYON RENO SALINE SEDGWICK	270	1,000	1,270
NORTHEAST AREA ATCHISON BROWN DONIPHAN LEAVENWORTH	400	617	1,017
TOPEKA-KANSAS CITY AREA DOUGLAS JOHNSON LINN SHAWNEE WYANDOTTE	1,300	474	1,774
ALL OTHERS		8,836	8,836
TOTAL	5,460	13,073	18,533


AROOSTOOK
400 M
620 S
A
3
SOMERSET
PISCATAQUIS
PENOBSCOT
WASHINGTON
FRANKLIN
3,330 M
1,480 S
HANCOCK
5
1,170 M
520 S
C
1
OXFORD
WALDO
KENNEBEC
2
B
4
ANDROS
COGGIN
LINCOLN
KNOX
SAGADAHOC
CUMBERLAND
YORK
All Other Counties
(Individual County Data Not Available)
680 Migrants
460 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* New England Farmworkers Council, Cherryfield
2 Bethel Area Health Center, Bethel
3 Northern Maine Rural Health Program, Presque Isle
4 Rural Health Centers of Maine, Inc., Augusta
5 Regional Medical Center at Lubec, Lubec

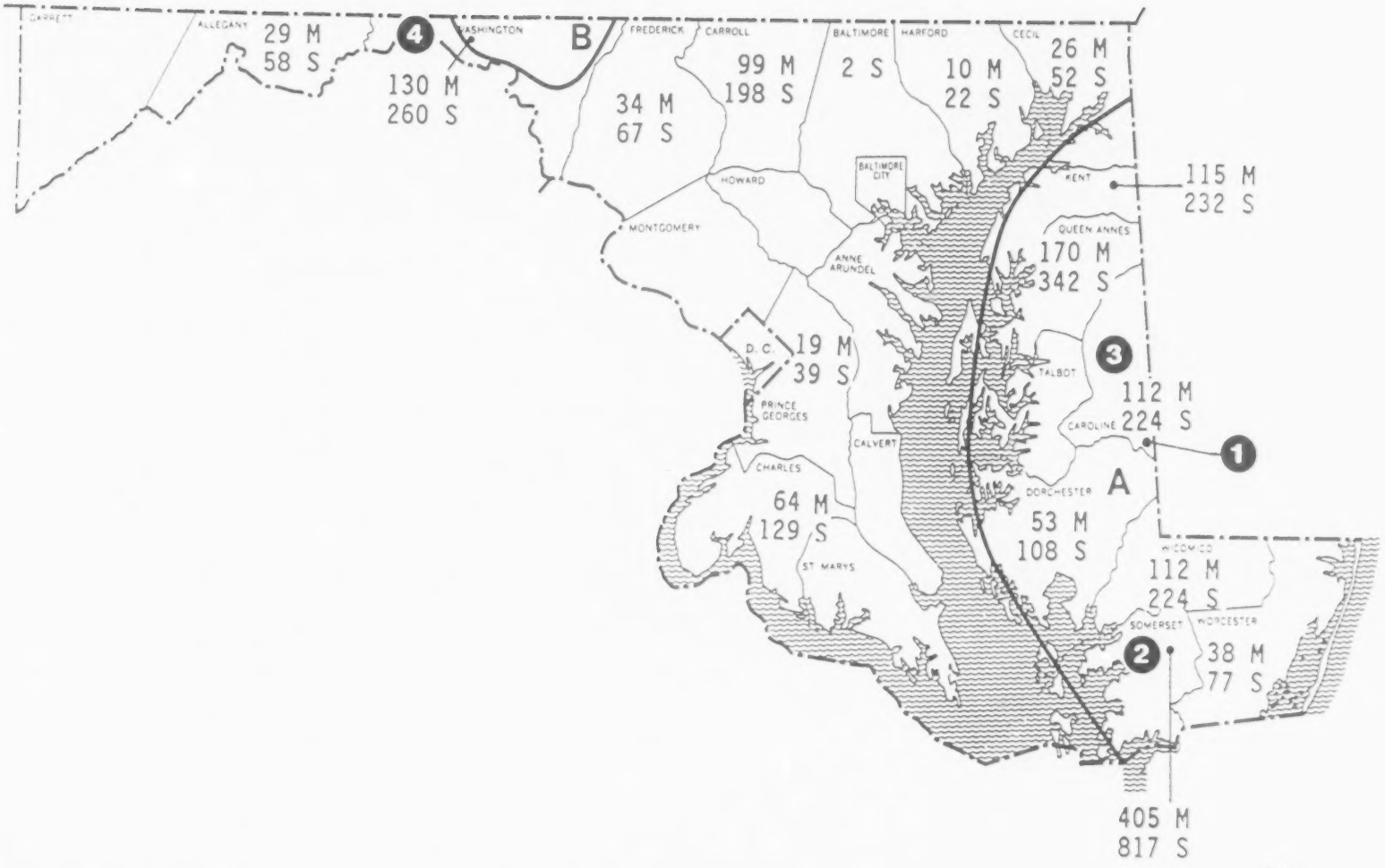
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	August 28 – October 30	
B	September 8 – October 25	
C	July 25 – August 30	

MAINE

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
AROOSTOOK	400	620	1,020
HANCOCK	1,170	520	1,690
WASHINGTON	3,330	1,480	4,810
ALL OTHERS	680	460	1,140
TOTAL	5,580	3,080	8,660


GARRETT
ALLEGANY
29 M
58 S
4
WASHINGTON
130 M
260 S
B
FREDERICK
CARROLL
34 M
67 S
99 M
198 S
BALTIMORE
2 S
HARFORD
10 M
22 S
CECIL
26 M
52 S
HOWARD
BALTIMORE CITY
KENT
115 M
232 S
MONTGOMERY
QUEEN ANNES
170 M
342 S
ANNE ARUNDEL
D.C.
19 M
39 S
3
TALBOT
112 M
224 S
PRINCE GEORGES
CAROLINE
1
CALVERT
CHARLES
64 M
129 S
DORCHESTER
A
53 M
108 S
WICOMICO
112 M
224 S
ST MARYS
SOMERSET
WORCESTER
2
38 M
77 S
405 M
817 S

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Delmarva Rural Ministries, Federalsburg
2* Delmarva Rural Ministries, Princess Anne
3 Caroline Health Services, Inc., Denton
4 Tri-State Community Health Center, Inc., Hancock

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A April 25 – November 1
B July 7 – October 7

MARYLAND

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ALLEGANY	29	58	87
BALTIMORE	0	2	2
CAROLINE	112	224	336
CARROLL	99	198	297
CECIL	26	52	78
CHARLES	64	129	193
DORCHESTER	53	108	161
FREDERICK	34	67	101
HARFORD	10	22	32
KENT	115	232	347
PRINCE GEORGES	19	39	58
QUEEN ANNE	170	342	512
SOMERSET	405	817	1,222
WASHINGTON	130	260	390
WICOMICO	112	224	336
WORCESTER	38	77	115
TOTAL	1,416	2,851	4,267

ADJUSTMENTS TO MARYLAND PROFILE

The methodology used estimates the farmworkers required to harvest labor intensive crops. However, after computing this number, adding non-working dependents, and adjusting for turnover, the authors then multiplied the total MSFW population by 2.5 because "the percentage of farmworkers that are migrant in Maryland is 40%." The total MSFWs should have been multiplied by 0.4 instead of 2.5 to estimate the migrant farmworker population, and 0.6 to estimate the seasonal farmworker population. The profile also states that 0.6 nonworking dependent per farmworker was added, based on data for migrant populations. We suggest using this factor only for the migrant population for which it was derived, and to use 1.15 non-working dependents per farmworker as the factor for the local seasonal farmworker population (based on the 1987 Agricultural Work Force Survey).

After performing the above adjustments, the revised totals were distributed by county using the proportions which appear in the original profile.

BERKSHIRE
FRANKLIN
WORCESTER
MIDDLESEX
ESSEX
A
B
C
4,721 M
3,092 S
HAMPSHIRE
HAMPDEN
NORFOLK
PLYMOUTH
BRISTOL
BARNSTABLE
DUKES
NANTUCKET
1
2
3
4
5
6

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* New England Farmworkers Council, Springfield
2 Great Brook Valley Health Center, Inc., Worcester
3 Family Health and Social Service Center, Worcester
4 Lowell Community Health Center, Inc., Lowell
5 Holyoke Health Center, Inc., Holyoke
6 Worthington Health Association, Worthington

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	May 1 – October 31	
B	September 1 – October 31	
C	September 1 – November 30	

MASSACHUSETTS

REGION	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
STATE	4,721	3,092	7,813

ADJUSTMENTS TO MASSACHUSETTS PROFILE

The original profile used only the Migrant Education data to estimate a migrant farmworker population. These computations incorrectly included all children in Migrant Education eligibility status III (formerly migrant). The numbers of seasonal farmworkers were estimated from the peak month ETA-223 report.

To improve the estimation of the migrant farmworker population we assumed all children in eligibility status I and II, plus 25% of those in eligibility status III, would be eligible for the Migrant Health Program. Then, using the data on average family composition for Migrant Education families cited in the profile, we estimated the numbers of households and migrant farmworkers. If the number of migrant farmworkers estimated in this way was less than that reported in the peak ETA-223 report, the difference was added in. Also, any H-2A workers reported in the ETA-223 were added to the number of migrant farmworkers estimated from the algorithm. Non-working dependents were estimated using only the Migrant Education data.

To estimate the number of seasonal farmworkers and family members, we used either the ETA-223 data, or an "adjusted" estimate from the 1982 Census of Agriculture, whichever was larger. In using the Census of Agriculture data to estimate seasonal workers, we used the number of workers expected to be employed less than 150 days on farms classified as primarily "field crops". Further, since about 80% of those working less than 150 days do not identify agriculture as their principal activity (according to the 1985 Agricultural Work Force Survey) we only used 20% of the number of farmworkers reported to be employed for less than 150 days. From the Census of Agriculture estimate we then deducted the number of migrant farmworkers (as computed above) and the remainder represents the seasonal farmworkers. Non-working dependents of seasonal farmworkers were computed by adding 1 dependent per worker.

Other Farmworkers Who Could Not Be Distributed to Individual Counties

7,029 Migrants
869 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Migrant and Rural Community Health Association, Bangor
2* Pullman Health Systems, Pullman
3* Health Delivery, Inc. (Health Delivery, Inc./Montcalm, Greenville), Saginaw
4* Sparta Health Center, Sparta
5* Northwest Michigan Health Services, Inc., Traverse City
6 Downriver Community Services, Inc., Algonac
7 Regional Health Care, Inc., Baldwin
8 Monway Citizens Health Council, Carleton
9 Hamilton Family Center, Flint
10 East Jordan Family Health Center, East Jordon
11 Thunder Bay Community Health Services, Inc., Hillman
12 Alcona Citizens for Health, Inc., Lincoln
13 Sterling Area Health Project, Sterling
14 Citizens Health Council/S. Monroe Co., Temperance

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A June 15 – October 30
B May 15 – October 31
C May 1 – October 30
D April 15 – October 30

MICHIGAN

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ALLEGAN	1,673	207	1,880
ALPENA	194	24	218
ANTRIM	340	42	382
ARENAC	1,590	197	1,787
BARRY	149	18	167
BAY	1,505	186	1,691
BENZIE	496	61	557
BERRIEN	3,714	459	4,173
BRANCH	88	11	99
CALHOUN	283	35	318
CASS	544	67	611
CHARLEVOIX	31	4	35
CLINTON	106	13	119
EATON	56	7	63
GRANTIOT	1,103	136	1,239
HILLSDALIE	113	14	127
HURON	211	26	237
INGHAM	401	50	451
IONIA	454	56	510
ISABELLA	23	3	26
JACKSON	352	44	396
KALAMAZOO	551	68	619
KALASKA	262	32	294
KENT	3,289	407	3,696
LAPEER	804	99	903
LEELANU	893	110	1,003
LENAWEE	346	43	389
LIVINGSTON	161	20	181
MACOMB	371	46	417
MANISTEE	1,400	173	1,573
MASON	1,946	241	2,187
MECOSTA	486	60	546
MENOMINEE	31	4	35
MIDLAND	166	20	186
MONROE	1,177	146	1,323
MONTCALM	708	88	796
MUSKEGON	2,457	304	2,761
NEWAYGO	585	72	657
OAKLAND	69	9	78
OCEANA	9,570	1,183	10,753
OTTAWA	3,529	436	3,965
ST. CLAIR	154	19	173
ST. JOSEPH	411	51	462
SAGINAW	393	49	442
SANILAC	339	42	381
SHIAWASSEE	45	5	50
TRAVERSE	2,427	300	2,727

MICHIGAN

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
TUSCOLA	861	106	967
VAN BUREN	5,504	680	6,184
WASHTENAW	441	54	495
ALL OTHERS	7,029	869	7,898
TOTAL	59,831	7,396	67,227

ADJUSTMENTS TO MICHIGAN PROFILE

The original profile contains a serious error in the tabulation of turnover by month. Table 4 shows an influx of 28,287 MSFWs and dependents for the month of July, but the actual population figures in Table 3 for June and July are about constant at 26,300 (less than the influx!). Therefore, we went back to the individual county level data and computed an influx of 13,764 (14,523 less than appears in Table 4). This adjustment reduces the total population from 81,750 to 67,227.

Other adjustments include computing turnover among MSFWs on a county by county basis, and applying a proportion of 89% migrant to the MSFW population data for each county. The 89% figure was obtained from the 1985 HCR report.

356 M
39 S
395 M
44 S
1,610 M
179 S
65 M
7 S
A
1,088 M
121 S
1
1,312 M
201 S
1,056 M
117 S
43 M
5 S
14 M
2 S
64 M
7 S
177 M
20 S
86 M
9 S
8 M
1 S
202 M
22 S
445 M
49 S
50 M
5 S
367 M
41 S
17 M
2 S
72 M
8 S
71 M
8 S
17 M
2 S
8 M
1 S
29 M
3 S
2,114 M
235 S
713 M
79 S
315 M
35 S
5 M
5 MS
40 M
4 S
32 M
3 S
197 M
22 S
32 M
3 S
172 M
19 S
5 M
5 MS
145 M
16 S
43 M
5 S
40 M
4 S
B
12 M
1 S
236 M
26 S
209 M
23 S
57 M
6 S
14 M
2 S
32 M
3 S

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Migrant Health Services, Inc., Moorhead

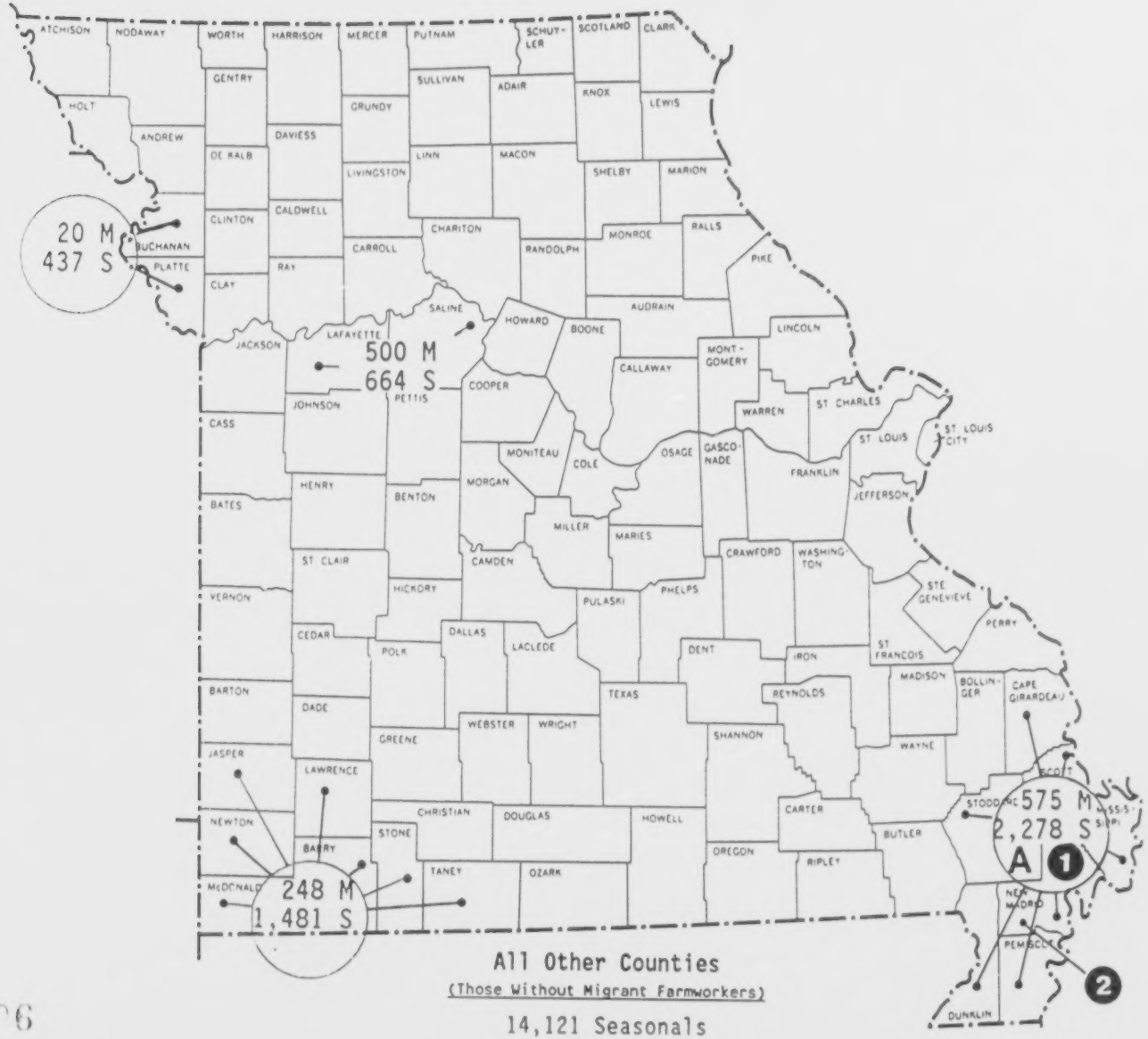
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A June 1 – November 1
B May 1 – November 1

MINNESOTA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ANOKA	71	8	79
BROWN	5	-	5
CARVER	5	-	5
CHIPPEWA	445	49	494
CLAY	1,312	201	1,513
DAKOTA	32	3	35
DODGE	209	23	232
FREEBORN	14	2	16
GRANT	177	20	197
HENNEPIN	17	2	19
KANDIYOHI	367	41	408
KITTSON	356	39	395
KOOCHICHING	43	5	48
LAC QUI PARLE	8	1	9
LE SEVER	43	5	48
LINCOLN	197	22	219
LYON	32	3	35
MARSHALL	395	44	439
McLEOD	713	79	792
MEEKER	17	2	19
MORRISON	64	7	71
MOWER	32	3	35
NICOLLET	145	16	161
NORMAN	1,088	121	1,209
OLMSTED	57	6	63
POLK	1,610	179	1,789
RED LAKE	65	7	72
REDWOOD	172	19	191
RENVILLE	2,114	235	2,349
RICE	40	4	44
SCOTT	40	4	44
SIBLEY	315	35	350
STEARNS	202	22	224
STEELE	236	26	262
STEVENS	8	1	9
SWIFT	50	5	55
TRAVERSE	86	9	95
WADENA	14	2	16
WASECA	12	1	13
WILKIN	1,056	117	1,173
WRIGHT	72	8	80
YELLOW	29	3	32
TOTAL	11,965	1,379	13,344



All Other Counties

(Those Without Migrant Farmworkers)

14,121 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Delmo Migrant Health Center, Lilbourn
2 New Madrid Co. Group Practice, Inc., New Madrid

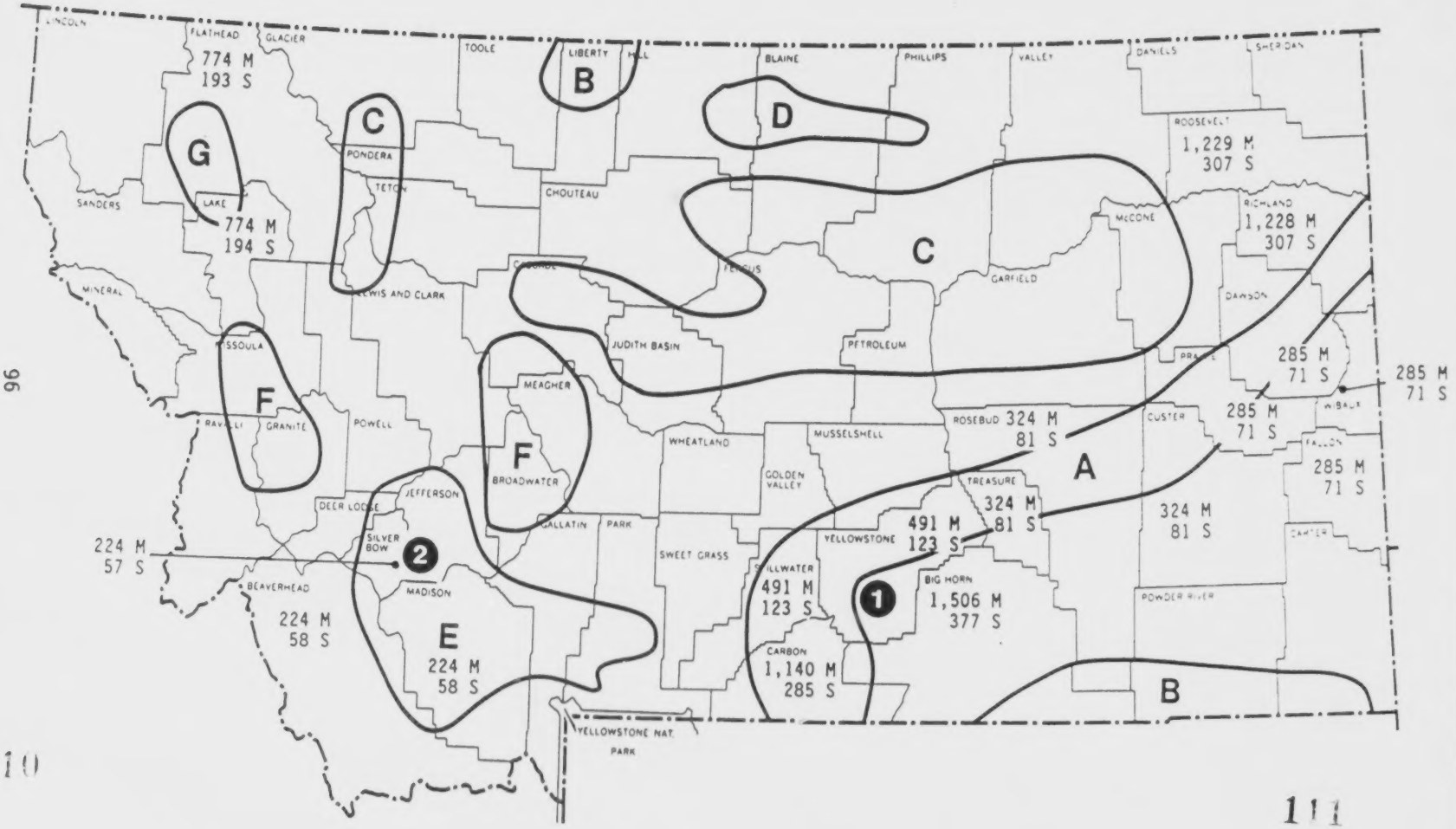
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A May 1 – November 30 ♉ ♎

MISSOURI

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
BOOTHEEL AREA CAPE GIRARDEAU DUNKLIN MISSISSIPPI NEW MADRID PEMISCOT SCOTT STODDARD	575	2,278	2,853
LAFAYETTE AREA LAFAYETTE SALINE	500	664	1,164
ST. JOSEPH/WESTON AREA BUCHANAN PLATTE	20	437	457
SOUTWEST MISSOURI AREA BARRY JASPER LAWRENCE McDONALD NEWTON STONE TANEY	248	1,481	1,729
ALL OTHERS	-	14,121	14,121
TOTAL	1,343	18,981	20,324


LINCOLN
FLATHEAD
GLACIER
774 M
193 S
TOOLE
LIBERTY
HILL
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
VALLEY
DANIELS
SHERIDAN
B
D
G
C
PONDERA
TETON
CHOUTEAU
ROOSEVELT
1,229 M
307 S
SANDERS
LAKE
774 M
194 S
McCONE
RICHLAND
1,228 M
307 S
C
GARFIELD
MINERAL
LEWIS AND CLARK
FERGUS
DAWSON
JUDITH BASIN
PETROLEUM
285 M
71 S
285 M
71 S
MISSOULA
F
MEAGHER
RAVALLI
GRANITE
POWELL
WHEATLAND
MUSSELSHELL
ROSEBUD 324 M
81 S
CUSTER
285 M
71 S
F
BROADWATER
GOLDEN VALLEY
A
FALLON
285 M
71 S
JEFFERSON
DEER LODGE
TREASURE
324 M
81 S
324 M
81 S
224 M
57 S
SILVER BOW
2
GALLATIN
PARK
SWEET GRASS
YELLOWSTONE
491 M
123 S
CARTER
MADISON
STILLWATER
491 M
123 S
1
BIG HORN
1,506 M
377 S
BEAVERHEAD
224 M
58 S
E
224 M
58 S
POWDER RIVER
CARBON
1,140 M
285 S
B
YELLOWSTONE NAT. PARK
96
110
111

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Montana Migrant Council, Billings
2 Butte Silver Bow Primary Health Care Clinic, Inc., Butte

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

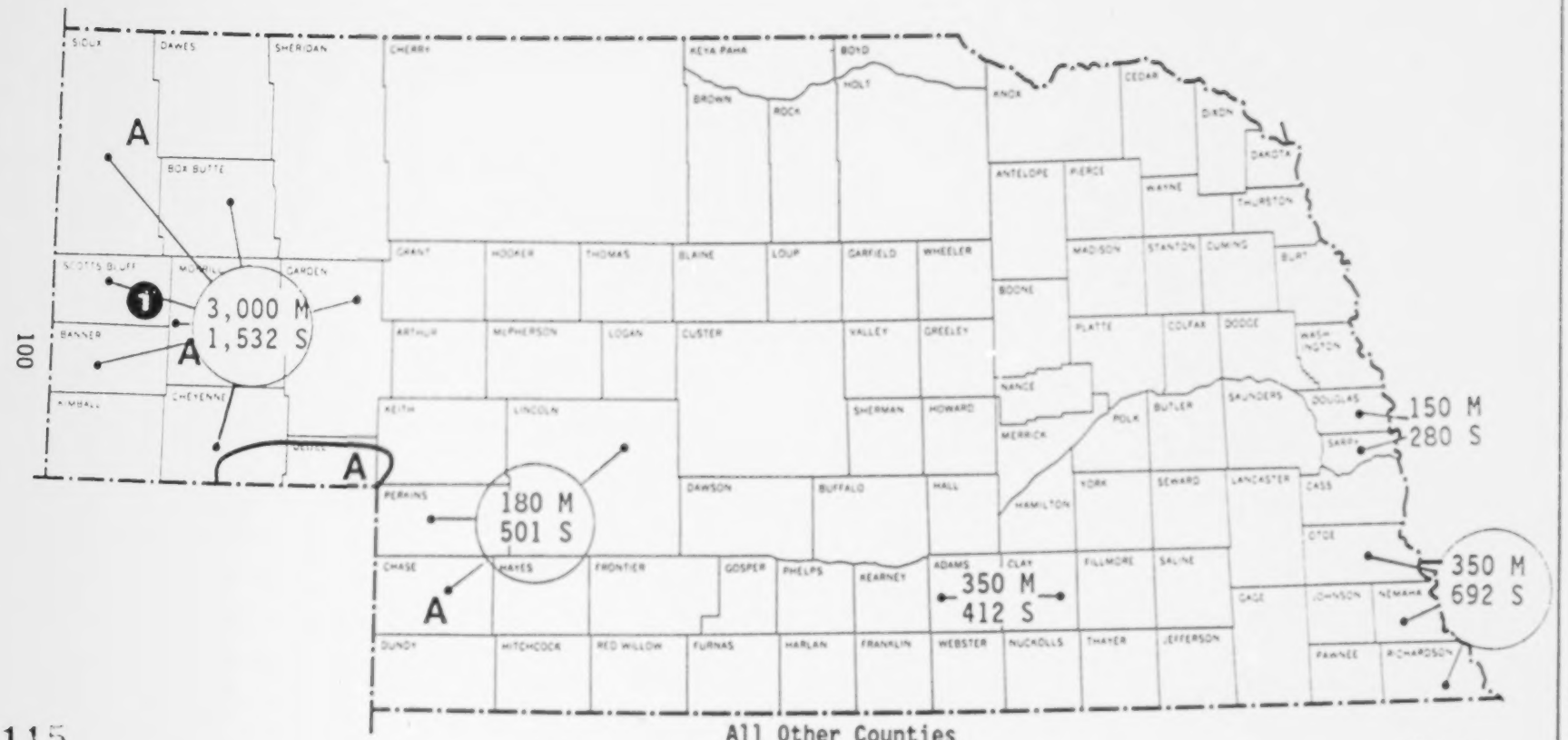
A	May 15 – July 10	
B	June 1 – September 30	
C	March 1 – August 31	
D	June 15 – December 31	
E	June 15 – August 31	
F	May 10 – September 15	
G	June 10 – July 15	

MONTANA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
YELLOWSTONE VALLEY			
BIG HORN	1,506	377	1,883
CARBON	1,140	285	1,425
CUSTER	324	81	405
DAWSON	285	71	356
FALLON	285	71	356
PRAIRIE	285	71	356
RICHLAND	1,228	307	1,535
ROOSEVELT	1,229	307	1,536
ROSEBUD	324	81	405
STILLWATER	491	123	614
TREASURE	324	81	405
WIBAUX	285	71	356
YELLOWSTONE	491	123	614
TOTAL	8,197	2,049	10,246
FLATHEAD - LAKE			
FLATHEAD	774	193	967
LAKE	774	194	968
TOTAL	1,548	387	1,935
EAST BENCH IRRIGATION			
MADISON	224	58	282
BEAVERHEAD	224	58	282
SILVER BOW	224	57	281
TOTAL	672	173	845
TOTAL, ALL AREAS	10,417	2,609	13,026

ADJUSTMENTS TO MONTANA PROFILE

The original profile submission for Montana included estimates of migrant farmworkers who resided and worked in North Dakota along the Yellowstone Valley, since these individuals were being served by the Montana Migrant Health program. These were deducted for the adjusted profile. Further, the original submission estimated aggregate numbers of MSFWs with no separate data for migrants versus seasonals. However, by analogy with data presented in the Wyoming profile, from 15-20% of those working on the sugar beet crop are likely to be local seasonals, the rest being migrant farmworkers. Because of the high proportion of the Montana state total for MSFWs accounted for by the sugar beet crop, we used 20% of the total MSFW population data from Montana as the best estimate of local seasonals.



100

All Other Counties
(Those Without Migrant Farmworkers)
11,309 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Nebraska Migrant Health Project, Scottsbluff

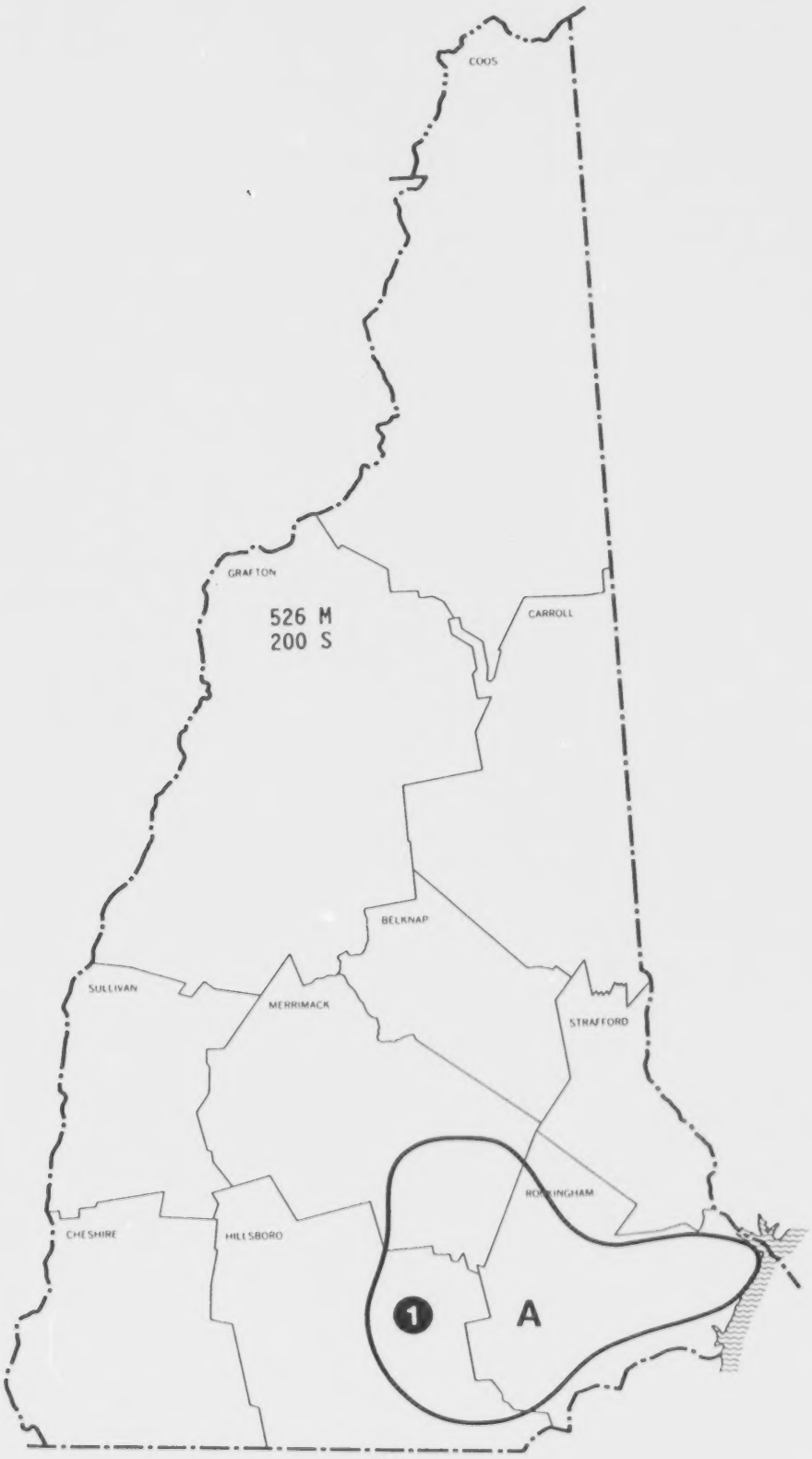
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A May 20 – August 1

NEBRASKA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
PANHANDLE AREA BANNER BOXBUTTE CHEYENNE GARDEN MORRILL SCOTTS BLUFF SIOUX	3,000	1,532	4,532
HASTINGS AREA ADAMS CLAY	350	412	762
SOUTHEAST CORNER AREA NEMAHA OTOE RICHARDSON	350	692	1,042
CHASE/LINCOLN AREA CHASE LINCOLN PERKINS	180	501	681
OMAHA AREA DOUGLAS SARPY	150	280	430
ALL OTHERS	-	11,309	11,309
TOTAL	4,030	14,726	18,756


COOS
GRAFTON
526 M
200 S
CARROLL
BELKNAP
SULLIVAN
MERRIMACK
STRAFFORD
ROCKINGHAM
CHESHIRE
HILLSBORO
1
A

103

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* New England Farmworkers Council, Manchester

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A September 10 – October 30

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

NEW HAMPSHIRE

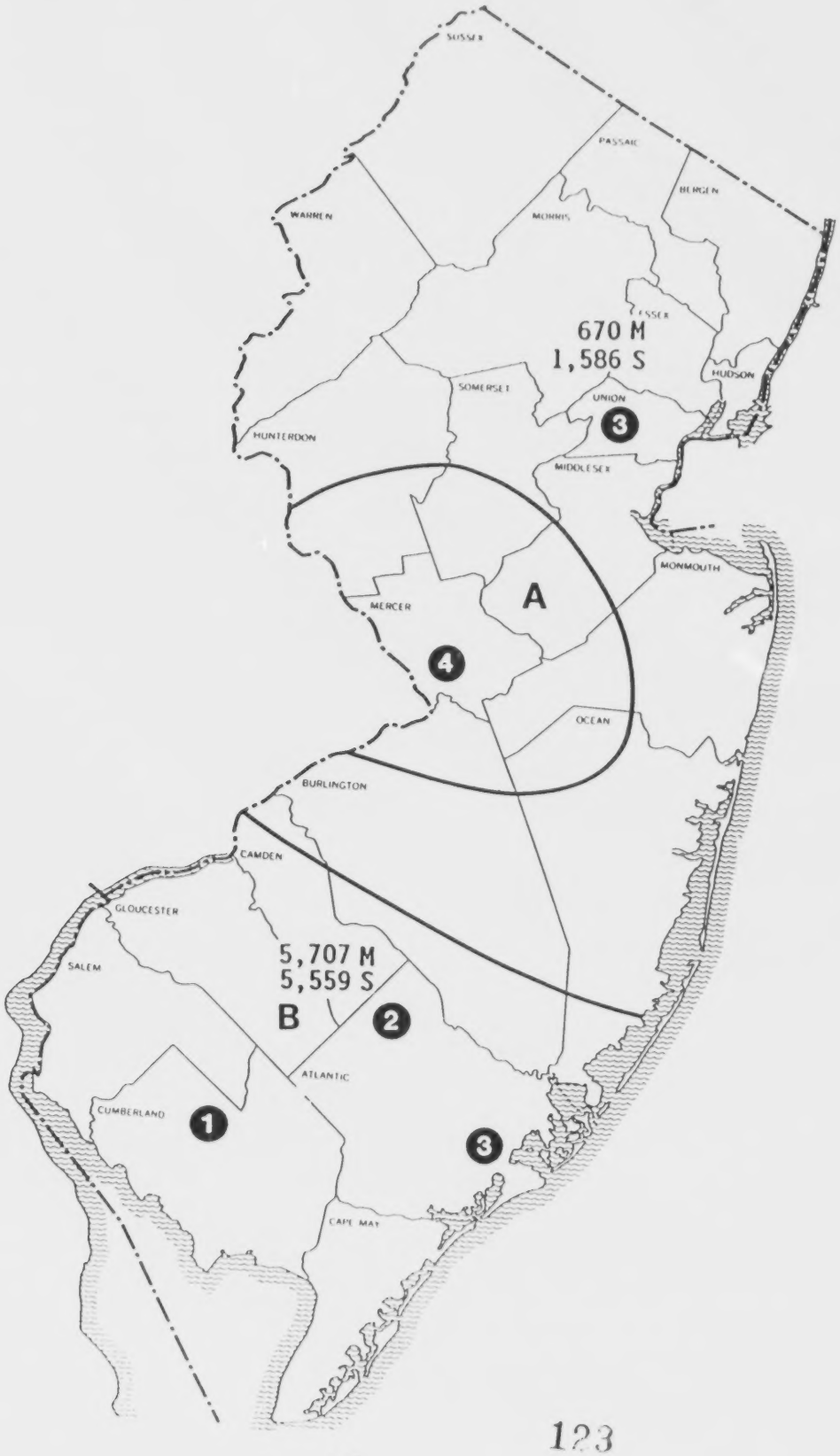
REGION	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
STATE	526	200	726

ADJUSTMENTS TO NEW HAMPSHIRE PROFILE

The original profile used only the Migrant Education data to estimate a migrant farmworker population. These computations incorrectly included all children in Migrant Education eligibility status III (formerly migrant). The numbers of seasonal farmworkers were estimated from the peak month ETA-223 report.

To improve the estimation of the migrant farmworker population we assumed all children in eligibility status I and II, plus 25% of those in eligibility status III, would be eligible for the Migrant Health Program. Then, using the data on average family composition for Migrant Education families cited in the profile, we estimated the numbers of households and migrant farmworkers. If the number of migrant farmworkers estimated in this way was less than that reported in the peak ETA-223 report, the difference was added in. Also, any H-2A workers reported in the ETA-223 were added to the estimated number of migrant farmworkers. Non-working dependents were estimated using only the Migrant Education data.

To estimate the number of seasonal farmworkers and family members, we used either the ETA-223 data, or an "adjusted" estimate from the 1982 Census of Agriculture, whichever was larger. In using the Census of Agriculture data to estimate seasonal farmworkers, we used the number of workers expected to be employed less than 150 days on farms classified as primarily "field crops". Further, since about 80% of those working less than 150 days do not identify agriculture as their principal activity (according to the 1985 Agricultural Work Force Survey) we only used 20% of the number of farmworkers employed for less than 150 days. From the Census of Agriculture estimate we then deducted the number of migrant farmworkers (as computed above) and the remainder represents the seasonal farmworkers. Non-working dependents of seasonal farmworkers were computed by adding 1 dependent per worker.


SUSSEX
PASSAIC
BERGEN
WARREN
MORRIS
ESSEX
670 M
1,586 S
HUDSON
SOMERSET
UNION
3
HUNTERDON
MIDDLESEX
MONMOUTH
A
MERCER
4
OCEAN
BURLINGTON
CAMDEN
GLOUCESTER
5,707 M
5,559 S
SALEM
B
2
ATLANTIC
CUMBERLAND
1
3
CAPE MAY

123

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Bridgeton Area Health Services, Bridgeton
2* Sa-Lantic Health Services, Inc., Hammonton
3 Plainfield Neighborhood Health Services Corp., Plainfield
4 Henry J. Austin Health Center, Trenton

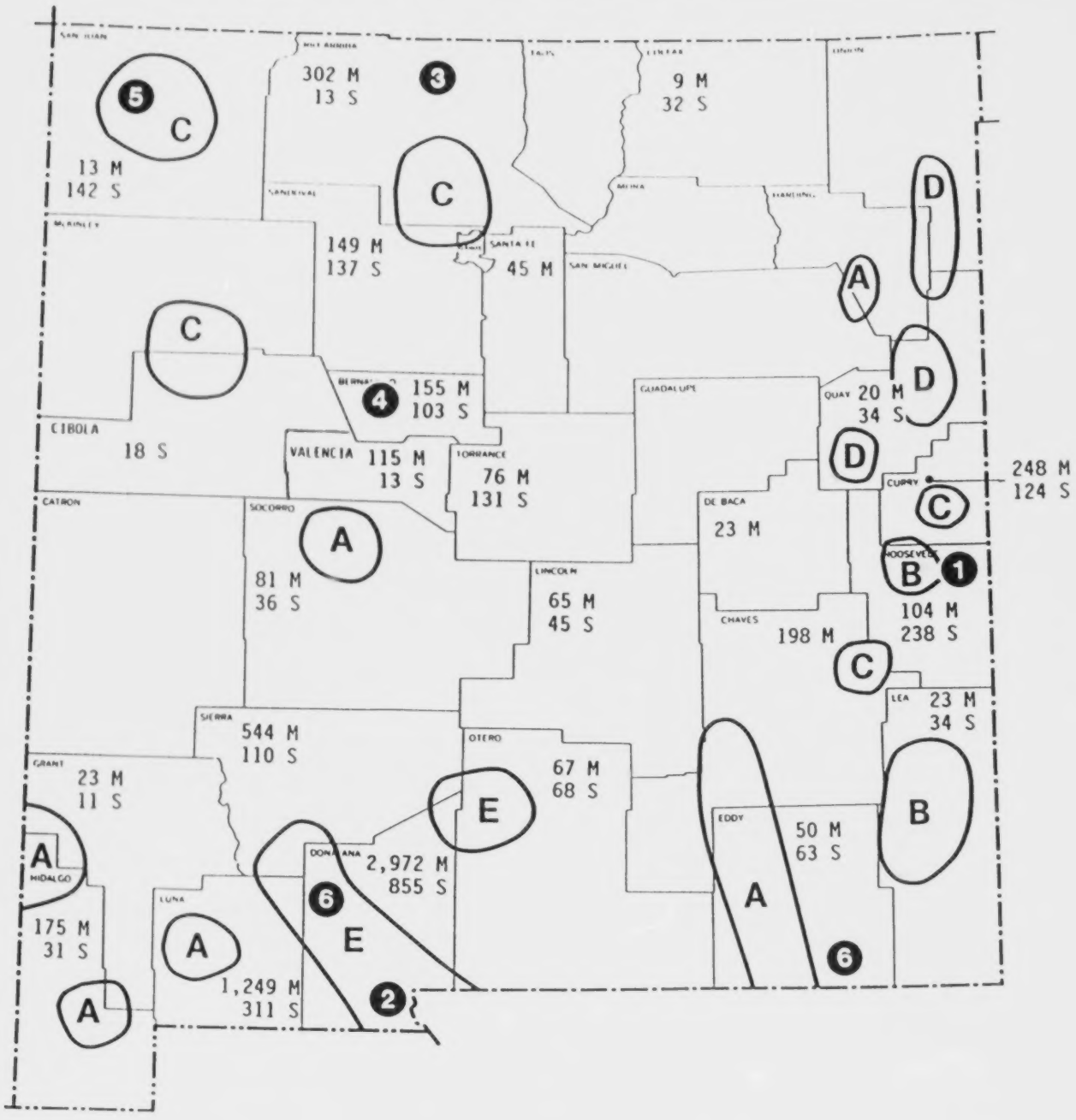
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A April 15 – November 15
B March 15 – December 1

NEW JERSEY

REGION	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
NORTHERN AREA	670	1,586	2,256
SOUTHERN AREA	5,707	5,559	11,266
TOTAL	6,377	7,145	13,522


SAN JUAN
5
C
13 M
142 S
302 M
13 S
3
9 M
32 S
C
149 M
137 S
SANTA FE
45 M
D
A
C
155 M
103 S
4
GUADALUPE
QUAY 20 M
34 S
D
CIBOLA
18 S
VALENCIA 115 M
13 S
TORRANCE
76 M
131 S
D
248 M
124 S
CURRY
C
CATRON
SOCORRO
A
81 M
36 S
DE BACA
23 M
ROOSEVELT
B
1
104 M
238 S
LINCOLN
65 M
45 S
CHAVES
198 M
C
LEA
23 M
34 S
SIERRA
544 M
110 S
OTERO
67 M
68 S
GRANT
23 M
11 S
E
B
EDDY
50 M
63 S
A
MIDALGO
DONA ANA
2,972 M
855 S
6
175 M
31 S
LUNA
A
E
A
1,249 M
311 S
2
A
6

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* La Casa de Buena Salud, Inc., Portales
2* La Clinica de Familia, San Miguel
3 Health Centers of Northern New Mexico, Espanola
4 Albuquerque Family Health Center, Albuquerque
5 Presbyterian Medical Services (Farmington Community Health Center, Farmington), Santa Fe
6 Ben Archer Health Center, Hatch

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

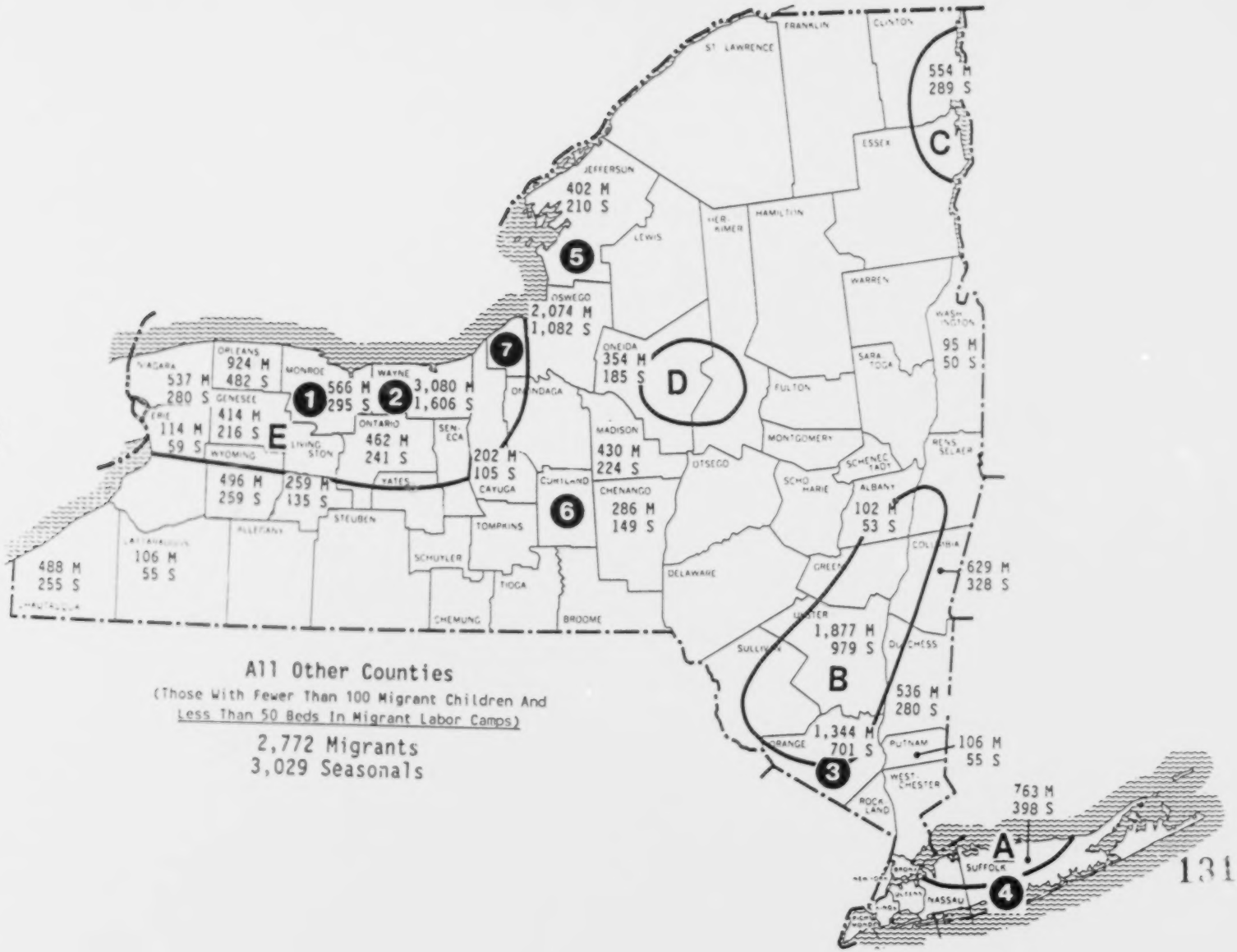
A	May 1 – December 31	
B	June 15 – December 15	
C	July 1 – November 15	
D	May 20 – December 31	
E	May 15 – December 15	

NEW MEXICO

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
BERNALILLO	155	103	258
CHAVES	198	0	198
CIBOLA	0	18	18
COLFAX	9	32	41
CURRY	248	124	372
DEBACA	23	0	23
DONA ANA	2,972	855	3,827
EDDY	50	63	113
GRANT	23	11	34
HIDALGO	175	31	206
LEA	23	34	57
LINCOLN	65	45	110
LUNA	1,249	311	1,560
OTERO	67	68	135
QUAY	20	34	54
RIO ARRIBA	302	13	315
ROOSEVELT	104	238	342
SANDOVAL	149	137	286
SAN JUAN	13	142	155
SANTA FE	45	0	45
SIERRA	544	110	654
SOCORRO	81	36	117
TORRANCE	76	131	207
VALENCIA	115	13	128
TOTAL	6,706	2,549	9,255

ADJUSTMENTS TO NEW MEXICO PROFILE

The profile estimates for each county were adjusted by subtracting out those workers employed in livestock, cattle, dairy, or poultry industries.



All Other Counties

(Those With Fewer Than 100 Migrant Children And Less Than 50 Beds In Migrant Labor Camps)

2,772 Migrants
3,029 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Oak Orchard CHC, Brockport
2* Sodus Health Center, Sodus
3* Family Health Center of Orange/Ulster Co., Warwick
4* Suffolk County Health Services Department, Hauppauge
5 North Jefferson Health Systems, Inc., Clayton
6 Cortland County Rural Health Systems, Inc., DeRuyter
7 Northern Oswego County Health Services, Inc., Pulaski

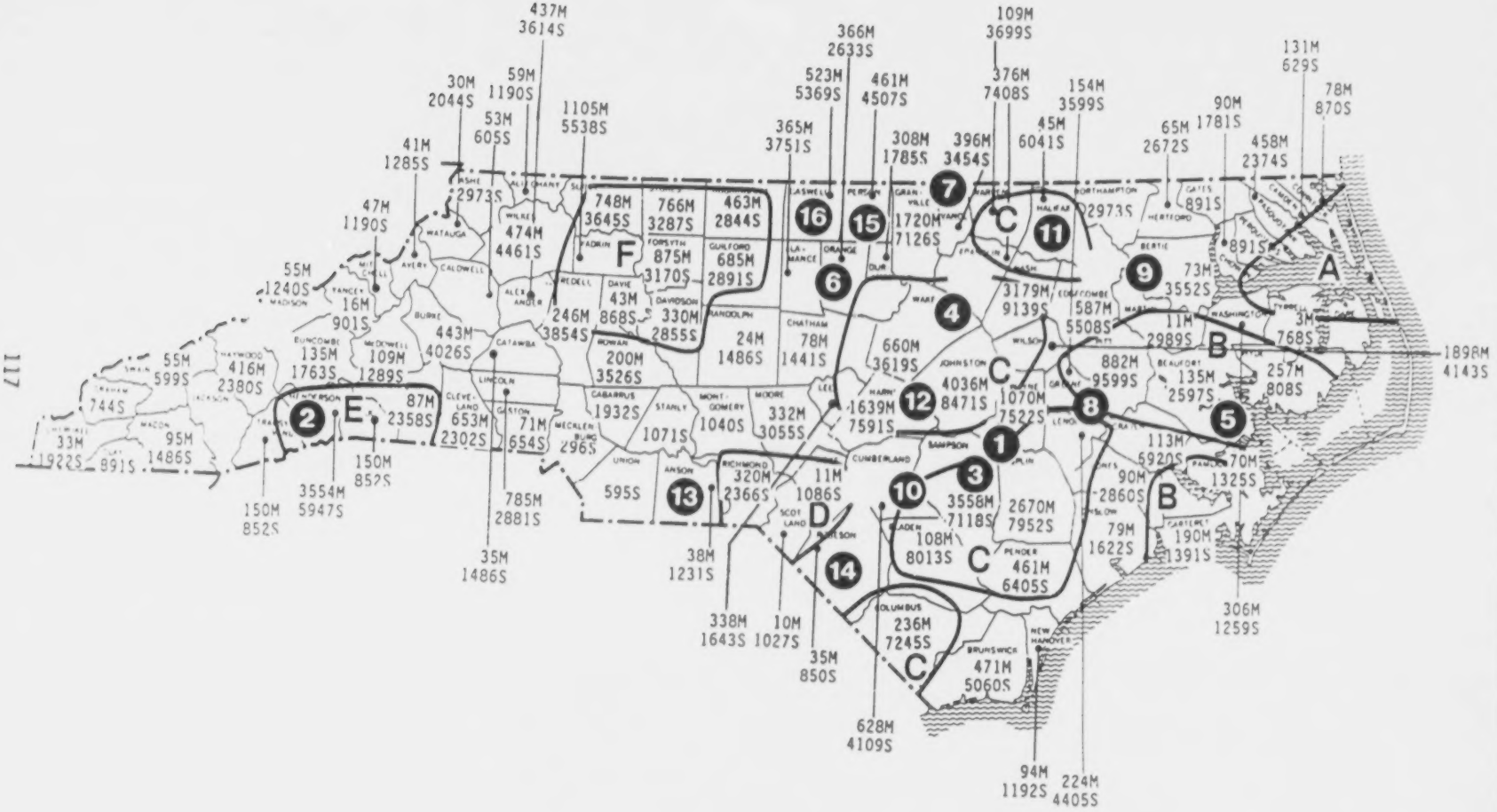
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	June 1 – November 30	
B	July 1 – November 30	
C	September 15 – October 31	
D	June 15 – November 10	
E	June 15 – November 30	

NEW YORK

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
WESTERN NY			
ERIE	114	59	173
NIAGARA	537	280	817
GENESEE	414	216	630
ORLEANS	924	482	1,406
CATTARAUGU	106	55	161
CHAUTAUGUA	488	255	743
WYOMING	496	259	755
FINGER LAKES			
WAYNE	3,080	1,606	4,686
MONROE	566	295	861
LIVINGSTON	259	135	394
ONTARIO	462	241	703
CENTRAL			
MADISON	430	224	654
OSWEGO	2,074	1,082	3,156
CAYUGA	202	105	307
ONEIDA	354	185	539
JEFFERSON	402	210	612
NY-PENN			
CHENANGO	286	149	435
NORTH EASTERN			
ALBANY	102	53	155
COLUMBIA	629	328	957
CLINTON	554	289	843
WASHINGTON	95	50	145
HUDSON VALLEY			
PUTNAM	106	55	161
ULSTER	1,877	979	2,856
ORANGE	1,344	701	2,045
DUTCHESS	536	280	816
SUFFOLK	763	398	1,161
ALL OTHERS	2,772	3,029	5,801
STATE TOTAL	19,209	11,602	30,811


437M
3614S
366M
2633S
109M
3699S
131M
629S
30M
2044S
59M
1190S
523M
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461M
4507S
376M
7408S
154M
3599S
78M
870S
53M
605S
1105M
5538S
365M
3751S
308M
1785S
396M
3454S
45M
6041S
90M
1781S
65M
2672S
458M
2374S
41M
1285S
748M
3645S
766M
3287S
463M
2844S
1720M
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3179M
9139S
47M
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474M
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875M
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685M
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55M
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78M
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660M
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16M
901S
443M
4026S
200M
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1639M
7591S
4036M
8471S
1070M
7522S
882M
9599S
587M
5508S
73M
3552S
11M
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3M
768S
55M
599S
135M
1763S
109M
1289S
416M
2380S
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1071S
1040S
332M
3055S
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808S
135M
2597S
744S
87M
2358S
653M
2302S
71M
654S
296S
595S
320M
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11M
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3558M
7118S
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1325S
90M
2860S
33M
1922S
95M
1486S
891S
150M
852S
3554M
5947S
785M
2881S
35M
1486S
38M
1231S
108M
8013S
461M
6405S
79M
1622S
190M
1391S
338M
1643S
10M
1027S
35M
850S
236M
7245S
471M
5060S
628M
4109S
306M
1259S
94M
1192S
224M
4405S
1898M
4143S
A
B
C
D
E
F

LEGEND

Health Centers

12 M
34 S
Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1*	Goshen Medical Center, Faison
2*	Blue Ridge Health Center, Hendersonville
3*	Tri-County Community Health Center, Newton Grove
4*	The Migrant Health Program, Raleigh
5	Tri-County Health Services, Inc., Aurora
6	Orange-Chatham Comprehensive Health Services, Carrboro
7	The Vance-Warren Comprehensive Health Plan, Inc., Soul City
8	Green County Health Care, Inc., Snow Hill
9	Bertie County Rural Health Assoc., Inc., Windsor
10	Stedman-Wade Health Services, Inc., Wade
11	Twin County Rural Health Center, Inc., Hollister
12	The Western Medical Groups, Mamers
13	Morven Area Medical Center, Inc., Morven
14	Robeson Health Care Corporation, Pembroke
15	Person Family Medical Center, Inc., Roxboro
16	Caswell Family Medical Center, Yanceyville

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	May 15 – December 15	
B	May 15 – December 31	
C	June 1 – December 10	
D	June 1 – October 10	
E	June 15 – November 15	
F	July 1 – November 15	

126

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ALAMANCE	365	3,751	4,116
ALEXANDER	437	3,614	4,051
ALLEGHANY	59	1,190	1,249
ANSON	38	1,231	1,269
ASHE	0	2,973	2,973
AVERY	41	1,285	1,326
BEAUFORT	135	2,597	2,732
BERTIE	73	3,552	3,625
BLADEN	108	8,013	8,121
BRUNSWICK	471	5,060	5,531
BUNCOMBE	135	1,763	1,898
BURKE	443	4,026	4,469
CABARRUS	0	1,932	1,932
CALDWELL	53	605	658
CAMDEN	131	629	760
CARTERET	190	1,391	1,581
CASWELL	523	5,369	5,892
CATAWBA	35	1,486	1,521
CHATHAM	78	1,441	1,519
CHEROKEE	33	1,922	1,955
CHOWAN	90	1,781	1,871
CLAY	0	891	891
CLEVELAND	653	2,302	2,955
COLUMBUS	236	7,245	7,481
CRAVEN	113	6,920	7,033
CUMBERLAND	628	4,109	4,737
CURRITUCK	78	870	948
DARE	0	0	0
DAVIDSON	330	2,855	3,185
DAVIE	43	868	911
DUPLIN	2,670	7,952	10,622
DURHAM	308	1,785	2,093
EDGECOMBE	587	5,508	6,095
FORSYTH	875	3,170	4,045
FRANKLIN	376	7,408	7,784
GASTON	71	654	725
GATES	0	891	891
GRAHAM	0	744	744
GRANVILLE	1,720	7,126	8,846
GREENE	154	3,599	3,753
GUILFORD	685	2,891	3,576
HALIFAX	45	6,041	6,086
HARNETT	1,639	7,591	9,230
HAYWOOD	416	2,380	2,796
HENDERSON	3,554	5,947	9,501
HERTFORD	65	2,672	2,737
HOKE	11	1,086	1,097

NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
HYDE	257	808	1,065
IREDELL	246	3,854	4,100
JACKSON	57	1,714	1,771
JOHNSTON	4,036	8,471	12,507
JONES	90	2,860	2,950
LEE	338	1,643	1,981
LENOIR	224	4,405	4,629
LINCOLN	785	2,881	3,666
MACON	95	1,486	1,581
MADISON	55	1,240	1,295
MARTIN	11	2,989	3,000
McDOWELL	109	1,289	1,398
MECKLENBURG	0	296	296
MITCHELL	47	1,190	1,237
MONTGOMERY	0	1,040	1,040
MOORE	332	3,055	3,387
NASH	3,179	9,139	12,318
NEW HANOVER	94	1,192	1,286
NORTHAMPTON	0	2,973	2,973
ONSLOW	79	1,622	1,701
ORANGE	366	2,633	2,999
PAMLICO	70	1,325	1,395
PASQUOTANK	458	2,374	2,832
PENDER	461	6,405	6,866
PERQUIMANS	0	891	891
PERSON	461	4,507	4,968
PITT	882	9,599	10,481
POLK	150	852	1,002
RANDOLPH	24	1,486	1,510
RICHMOND	320	2,366	2,686
ROBESON	35	850	885
ROCKINGHAM	463	2,844	3,307
ROWAN	200	3,526	3,726
RUTHERFORD	87	2,358	2,445
SAMPSON	3,558	7,118	10,676
SCOTLAND	10	1,027	1,037
STANLY	0	1,071	1,071
STOKES	766	3,287	4,053
SURRY	748	3,645	4,393
SWAIN	55	599	654
TRANSYLVANIA	150	852	1,002
TYRRELL	3	768	771
UNION	0	595	595
VANCE	396	3,454	3,850
WAKE	660	3,619	4,279
WARREN	109	3,699	3,808
WASHINGTON	306	1,259	1,565

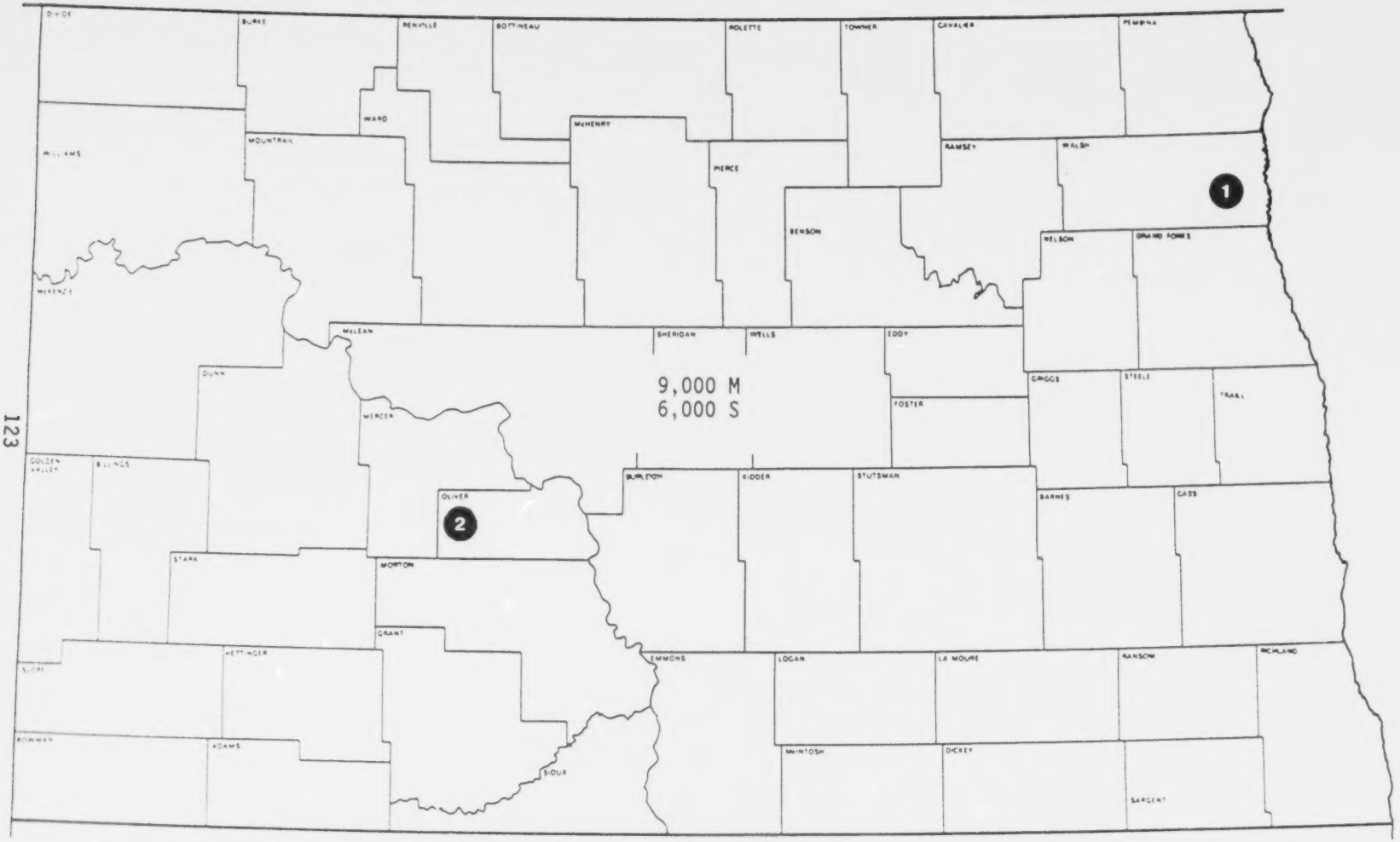
NORTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
WATAUGU	30	2,044	2,074
WAYNE	1,070	7,522	8,592
WILKES	474	4,461	4,935
WILSON	1,898	4,143	6,041
YADKIN	1,105	5,538	6,643
YANCEY	16	901	917
TOTAL	44,062	300,882	344,944

ADJUSTMENTS TO NORTH CAROLINA PROFILE

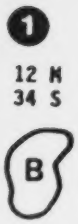
The original profile estimated 29,062 migrant farmworkers based on applying adjustments to the North Carolina Employment and Security Commission (ESC) estimates, and 51,519 non-working dependents, citing the Martin and Holt (1987) study for the Legal Services Corporation. That study cites the 1983 Hired Farm Work Force (HFWF) survey finding of 1.12 migrant farmworkers, 0.28 nonmigrant farmworkers, 0.32 nonfarm workers, and 1.95 nonworking dependents (half of whom were children under 17 years of age) per household with one or more migrant farmworkers. Thus, a more correct interpretation would be 1.72 workers per household, 1.4 of whom are agricultural workers, or 1.13 non-working dependents per worker, 1.4 nonworking dependents per MSFW. Moreover, the HFWF survey was conducted in December 1983 when families would tend to be together in their winter home (which explains the number of non-migrant farmworkers, workers in other than farmwork, and adult dependents in the sampled households). In addition, the estimate of over 51,000 non-working dependents for migrants who work in North Carolina is inconsistent with the reports of the North Carolina Migrant Education program which only served about 10% of this number, 45% of whom were in eligibility status III (former migrant) during the 1986-1987 school year. Further, profiles for adjacent states use much lower dependency ratios than the 1.77 dependents per migrant worker used for North Carolina (0.3 for Georgia, 0.4 for Virginia and South Carolina). We used a factor of about 0.5, or 15,000 nonworking dependents. Thus, each county migrant population appearing in the original profile was adjusted by multiplying by 0.5717.

For the seasonal farmworker population we used a ratio of one nonworking dependent per seasonal farmworker. This figure is based on JPTA participant data for seasonal farmworker families in other states (one non-working dependent per agricultural worker), but we could also have used the still lower ratio from the 1987 Agricultural Work Force Survey results (3.11 persons per household, or which 1.42 are farm-workers, 0.7 are non-agricultural workers, and 1 person is a non-working dependent). Thus, each county entry in the original profile for the seasonal farmwork population was multiplied by 0.7176 to obtain the adjusted number.


DIVIDE
BURKE
RENVILLE
BOTTINEAU
ROLETTE
TOWNER
CAVALIER
PEMBINA
WARD
McHENRY
MOUNTRAIL
PIERCE
RAMSEY
WALSH
1
BENSON
NELSON
GRAND FORKS
MCKENZIE
MCLEAN
SHERIDAN
WELLS
EDDY
9,000 M
6,000 S
DUNN
FOSTER
GRIGGS
STEELE
TRAILL
MERCER
GOLDEN VALLEY
BILLINGS
OLIVER
2
BURLEIGH
KIDDER
STUTSMAN
BARNES
CASS
STARK
MORTON
GRANT
EMMONS
LOGAN
LA MOURE
RANSOM
RICHLAND
SLOPE
HETTINGER
BOWMAN
ADAMS
SIOUX
MCINTOSH
DICKEY
SARGENT

123

LEGEND



1 Health Centers

12 M / 34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Migrant Health Services, Inc., Grafton
2* Mercer-Oliver Health Services, Center

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

NORTH DAKOTA

	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
STATEWIDE	9,000	6,000	15,000

ADJUSTMENTS TO NORTH DAKOTA PROFILE

A profile was not submitted, but a 1988 report on Job Service Activities in PY 1987 plus a report on Migrant Health Services, Inc. for 1984 were provided. We used the consensus estimates of a population of about 6000 migrant farmworkers, plus 0.5 non-working dependent per farmworker, for the migrant farmworker population. To estimate the seasonal farmworkers we used the 1982 Census of Agriculture figure for workers expected to be employed less than 150 days, less 80% to correct for those who do not consider agricultural work to be their principal activity (as per the findings of the 1985 Agricultural Work Force survey). In 1982 there were fewer migrants, many of whom were not reported because of their illegal status. Therefore, we deducted only 3000 from the 6000 seasonal workers estimated from the Census of Agriculture data. We then added 1 dependent per worker for the remaining 3000 non-migrant seasonal farmworkers.

her Migrant Seasonal Farmworkers Who Could
lot Be Distributed To Individual Counties
754 Migrants
84 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Community Health Services, Fremont
2* FHS Medical Center, Greenville
3 Mexican Americans United for Health, Toledo
4 Neighborhood Health Association, Inc., Toledo

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

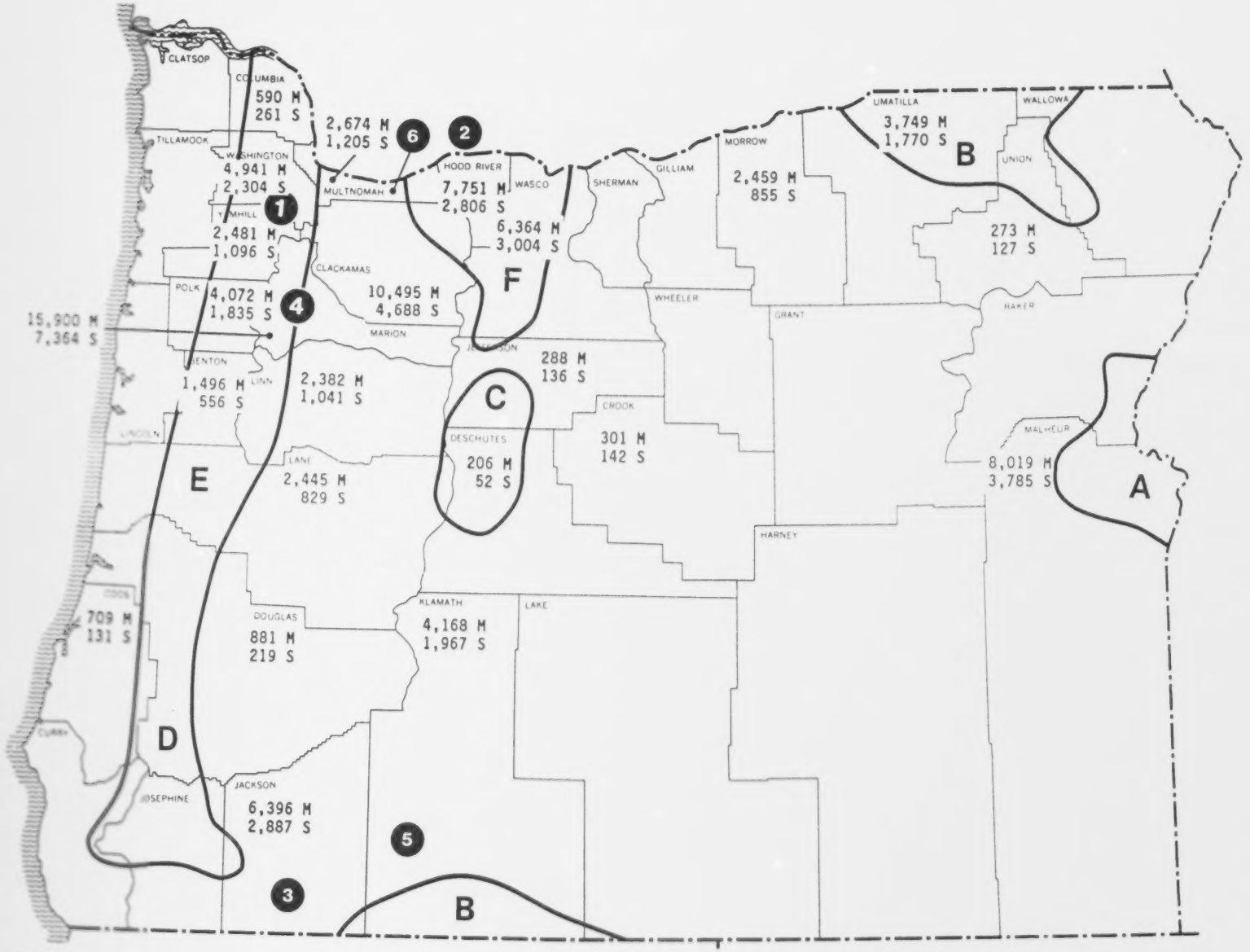
A	March 1 – November 30	
B	March 10 – April 30	
	October 10 – November 30	
C	March 10 – November 30	

OHIO

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ASHTABULA	11	1	12
CHAMPAIGN	140	15	155
COLUMBIANA	90	10	100
DARKE	485	54	539
DEFIANCE	83	9	92
ERIE	158	17	175
FAIRFIELD	19	2	21
FULTON	478	53	531
HANCOCK	221	25	246
HENRY	173	19	192
HURON	350	39	389
LAKE	400	1,602	2,002
LICKING	58	6	64
LUCAS	317	35	352
MARION	6	1	7
MERCER	113	13	126
OTTAWA	614	68	682
PICKAWAY	24	3	27
PORTAGE	69	8	77
PUTNAM	453	50	503
SANDUSKY	1,604	178	1,782
SENECA	598	67	665
STARK	1,115	124	1,239
WILLIAMS	161	18	179
WOOD	553	61	614
WYANDOT	11	1	12
ALL OTHERS	754	84	838
TOTAL	9,058	2,563	11,621

ADJUSTMENTS TO OHIO PROFILE

The profile did not attempt to divide the migrant farmworker from local seasonal farmworker population, with the exception of the estimates of special seasonal farmworkers employed in Lake county. The statement is made that the majority of the farmworkers were migrant. The 1985 HCR report cites a figure of 64%, but this is described as too low. Also, the number of children served by Migrant Education, and the number of women and children who participate in Migrant WIC are inconsistent with any division of the farmworker population outside of Lake county of less than about 90% migrant. Therefore, a figure of 90% migrant was applied to all counties other than Lake.


CLATSOP
COLUMBIA
590 M
261 S
TILLAMOOK
WASHINGTON
4,941 M
2,304 S
YAMHILL
2,481 M
1,096 S
POLK
4,072 M
1,835 S
15,900 M
7,364 S
BENTON
1,496 M
556 S
LINCOLN
LINN
2,382 M
1,041 S
LANE
2,445 M
829 S
COOS
709 M
131 S
CURRY
DOUGLAS
881 M
219 S
JOSEPHINE
JACKSON
6,396 M
2,887 S
KLAMATH
4,168 M
1,967 S
LAKE
MULTNOMAH
2,674 M
1,205 S
HOOD RIVER
7,751 M
2,806 S
WASCO
6,364 M
3,004 S
CLACKAMAS
10,495 M
4,688 S
MARION
JEFFERSON
288 M
136 S
DESCHUTES
206 M
52 S
CROOK
301 M
142 S
SHERMAN
GILLIAM
MORROW
2,459 M
855 S
WHEELER
GRANT
HARNEY
UMATILLA
3,749 M
1,770 S
WALLOWA
UNION
273 M
127 S
BAKER
MALHEUR
8,019 M
3,785 S
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
5
6
ALL OTHER COUNTIES
372 Migrants
92 Seasonals

131

159

151

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

301 M
142 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Virginia Garcia Memorial Health Center, Cornelius
2* La Clinica del Carino Family Health Care Center, Inc., Hood River
3* La Clinica del Valle, Phoenix
4* Salud Medical Center, Inc., Woodburn
5 Southeast Oregon Rural Health Network, Chiloquin
6 Multnomah County Health Services Division, Portland

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

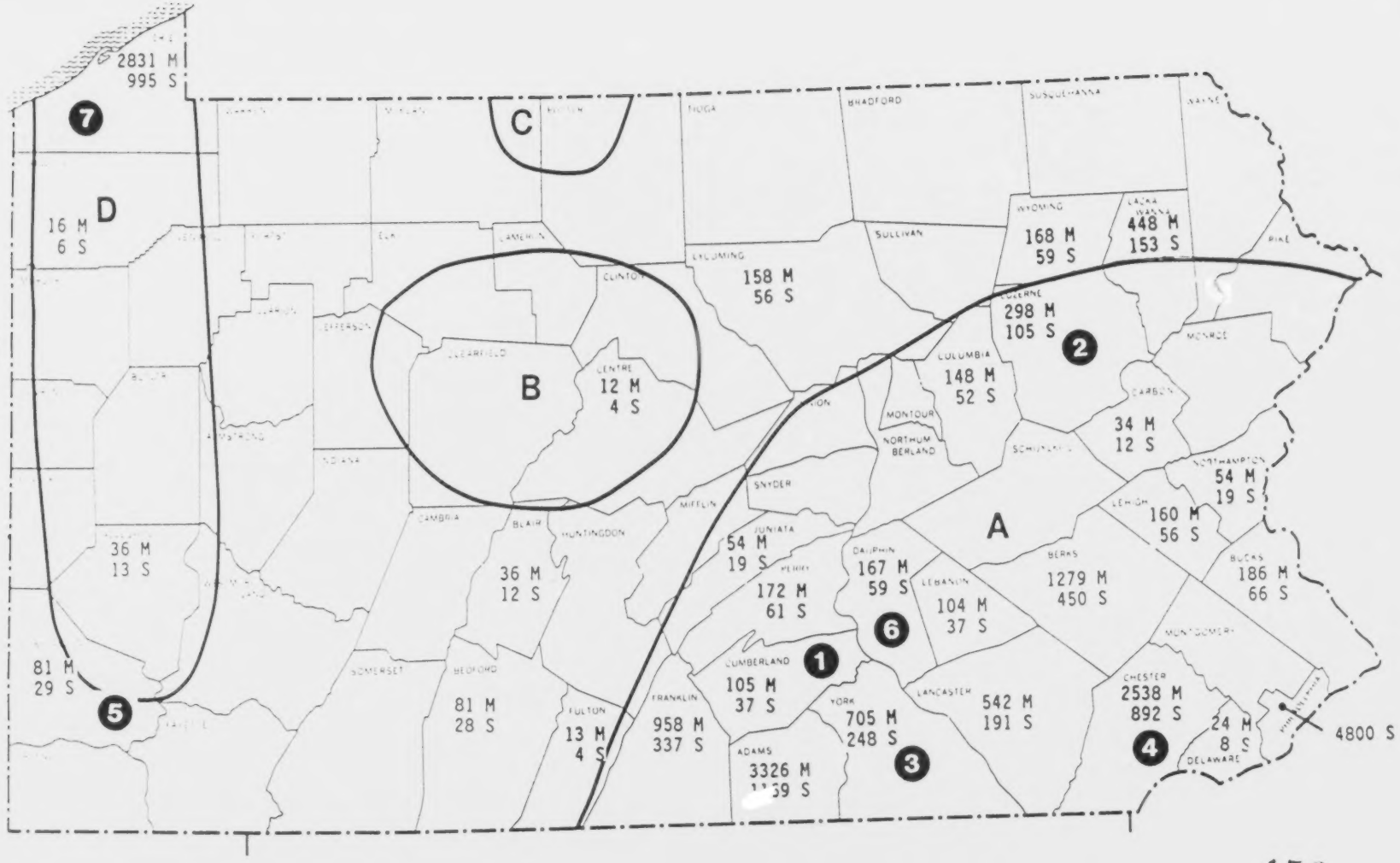
A	April 15 – November 1	
B	April 15 – October 30	
C	April 1 – October 5	
D	May 20 – October 15	
E	April 1 – November 20	
F	May 15 – October 10	

OREGON

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
BENTON	1,496	556	2,052
CLACKAMAS	10,495	4,688	15,183
COLUMBIA	590	261	851
COOS	709	131	840
CROOK	301	142	443
DESCHUTES	206	52	258
DOUGLAS	881	219	1,100
HOOD RIVER	7,751	2,806	10,557
JACKSON	6,396	2,887	9,283
JEFFERSON	288	136	424
KLAMATH	4,168	1,967	6,135
LANE	2,445	829	3,274
LINN	2,382	1,041	3,423
MALHEUR	8,019	3,785	11,804
MARION	15,900	7,364	23,264
MORROW	2,459	855	3,314
MULTNOMAH	2,674	1,205	3,879
POLK	4,072	1,835	5,907
UMATILLA	3,749	1,770	5,519
UNION	273	127	400
WASCO	6,364	3,004	9,368
WASHINGTON	4,941	2,304	7,245
YAMHILL	2,481	1,096	3,577
ALL OTHER COUNTIES (THOSE WITH LESS THAN 200 MSFWs)	372	92	464
TOTAL	89,412	39,152	128,564

ADJUSTMENTS TO OREGON PROFILE

The May 1989 updated profile was used. However, this profile included food processing workers among the MSFWs. At our request the profile authors provided revised tables which exclude those workers employed in food processing plants not operated by farmers and/or located off the farm.


2831 M
995 S
7
D
16 M
6 S
C
B
A
158 M
56 S
168 M
59 S
448 M
153 S
298 M
105 S
2
148 M
52 S
34 M
12 S
54 M
19 S
160 M
56 S
1279 M
450 S
186 M
66 S
104 M
37 S
167 M
59 S
6
54 M
19 S
172 M
61 S
1
105 M
37 S
36 M
13 S
36 M
12 S
81 M
29 S
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81 M
28 S
13 M
4 S
958 M
337 S
3326 M
1139 S
705 M
248 S
3
542 M
191 S
2538 M
892 S
4
24 M
8 S
4800 S
12 M
4 S
LUZERNE
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
WYOMING
LACKAWANNA
PIKE
MONROE
COLUMBIA
MONTOUR
NORTHUMBERLAND
CARBON
NORTHAMPTON
LEHIGH
BUCKS
MONTGOMERY
CHESTER
DELAWARE
BERKS
LEBANON
DAUPHIN
PERRY
JUNIATA
SNYDER
MIFFLIN
CENTRE
CLEARFIELD
CLINTON
JEFFERSON
BLAIR
HUNTINGDON
CAMBRIA
SOMERSET
BEDFORD
FULTON
FRANKLIN
ADAMS
YORK
LANCASTER
CUMBERLAND

135

155

156

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Pennsylvania Farmworkers Opportunities (PAFO), Camp Hill
2 Rural Health Corporation of Northeastern Pennsylvania, Wilkes-Barre
3 York Health Corporation, York
4 ChessPenn Health Services, Inc., Chester
5 Centerville Clinics, Inc., Fredericktown
6 Hamilton Health Center, Inc., Harrisburg
7 Primary Health Services of Northwest Pennsylvania, Erie

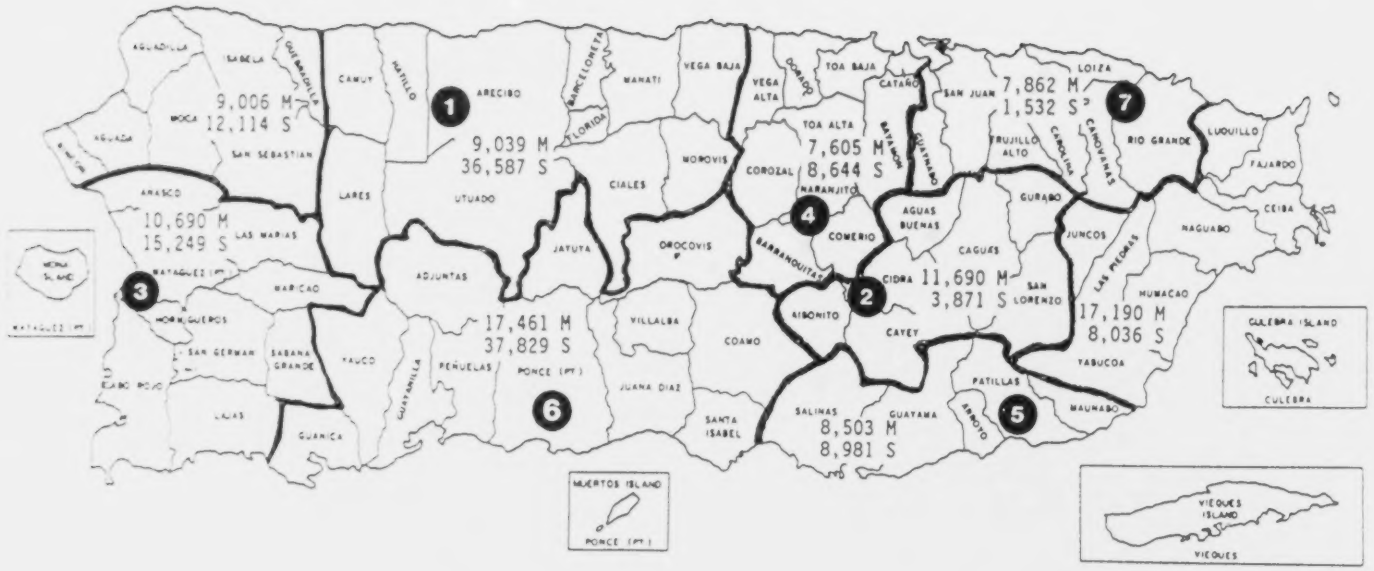
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	July 5 – November 15	
B	August 15 – October 15	
C	September 15 – October 15	
D	April 1 – November 15	

PENNSYLVANIA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ADAMS	3,326	1,169	4,495
ALLEGHENY	36	13	49
BEDFORD	81	28	109
BERKS	1,279	450	1,729
BLAIR	36	12	48
BUCKS	186	66	252
CARBON	34	12	46
CENTRE	12	4	16
CHESTER	2,538	892	3,430
COLUMBIA	148	52	200
CRAWFORD	16	6	22
CUMBERLAND	105	37	142
DAUPHIN	167	59	226
DELAWARE	24	8	32
ERIE	2,831	995	3,826
FRANKLIN	958	337	1,295
FULTON	13	4	17
JUNIATA	54	19	73
LACKAWANNA	448	153	601
LANCASTER	542	191	733
LEBANON	104	37	141
LEHIGH	160	56	216
LYCOMING	158	56	214
LUZERNE	298	105	403
NORTHAMPTON	54	19	73
PERRY	172	61	233
PHILADELPHIA	-	4,800	4,800
WASHINGTON	81	29	110
WYOMING	168	59	227
YORK	705	248	953
TOTAL	14,734	9,977	24,711


1
ARECIBO
9,039 M
36,587 S
2
CIDRA 11,690 M
3,871 S
3
9,006 M
12,114 S
10,690 M
15,249 S
4
7,605 M
8,644 S
5
8,503 M
8,981 S
6
17,461 M
37,829 S
7
7,862 M
1,532 S
17,190 M
8,036 S
MUERTOS ISLAND
PONCE (PT.)
CULEBRA ISLAND
CULEBRA
VIEQUES ISLAND
VIEQUES

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Castaner General Hospital, Inc. Castaner
2* Corporacion de Servicios de Salud a Migrantes Agricola, Cidra
3* Migrant Health Center Western Region, Inc., Mayaguez
4* Corporacion de Servicios Integrales de Salud, Naranjito
5* Primary Health Services Center - Patillas, Inc., Patillas
6* Diagnostic & Treatment Center of LaPlaya Ponce, Playa-Ponce
7* Concilio de Salud Integral de Loiza, Loiza

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

PUERTO RICO

REGION	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
AGUADILLA	9,006	12,114	21,120
ARECIBO	9,039	36,587	45,626
BAYAMON	7,605	8,644	16,249
CAGUAS	11,690	3,871	15,561
GUAYAMA	8,503	8,981	17,484
HUMACAO	17,190	8,036	25,226
MAYAGUEZ	10,690	15,249	25,939
PONCE	17,461	37,829	55,290
SAN JUAN	7,862	1,532	9,394
TOTAL	99,046	132,843	231,889

PROVIDENCE
1
281 M
178 S
KENT
BRISTOL
NEWPORT
WASHINGTON
2

LEGEND

(1) Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

(B) Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* New England Farmworkers Council, Pawtucket
2 Wood River Health Services, Inc., Hope Valley

* 329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

RHODE ISLAND

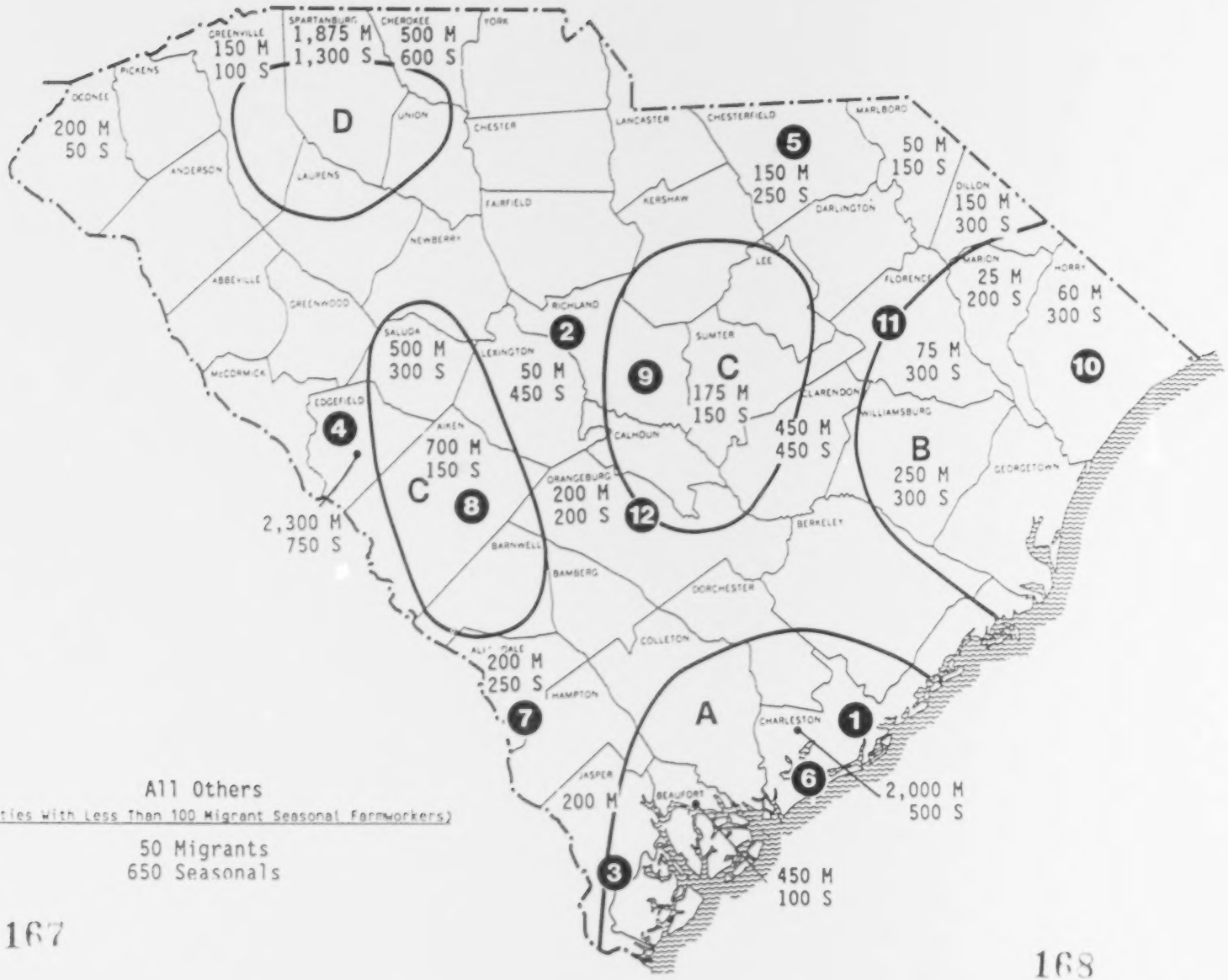
REGION	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
STATE	281	178	459

ADJUSTMENTS TO RHODE ISLAND PROFILE

The original profile used only the Migrant Education data to estimate a migrant farmworker population. These computations incorrectly included all children in Migrant Education eligibility status III (formerly migrant). The numbers of seasonal farmworkers were estimated from the peak month ETA-223 report.

To improve the estimation of the migrant farmworker population we assumed all children in eligibility status I and II, plus 25% of those in eligibility status III, would be eligible for the Migrant Health Program. Then, using the data on average family composition for Migrant Education families cited in the profile, we estimated the numbers of households and migrant farmworkers. If the number of migrant farmworkers estimated in this way was less than that reported in the peak ETA-223 report, the difference was added in. Also, any H-2A workers reported in the ETA-223 were added to the estimated number of migrant farmworkers. Non-working dependents were estimated using only the Migrant Education data.

To estimate the number of seasonal farmworkers and family members, we used either the ETA-223 data, or an "adjusted" estimate from the 1982 Census of Agriculture, whichever was larger. In using the Census of Agriculture data to estimate seasonal farmworkers, we used the number of workers expected to be employed less than 150 days on farms classified as primarily "field crops". Further, since about 80% of those working less than 150 days do not identify agriculture as their principal activity (according to the 1985 Agricultural Work Force survey) we only used 20% of the number of farmworkers reported as employed less than 150 days. From the Census of Agriculture estimate we then deducted the number of migrant farmworkers (as computed above) and the remainder represents the estimated number of seasonal farmworkers. Non-working dependents of seasonal farmworkers were computed by adding 1 dependent per worker.



All Others

(Counties With Less Than 100 Migrant Seasonal Farmworkers)

50 Migrants
650 Seasonals

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Franklin C. Fetter Family Health Center, Inc., Charleston
2* SC Migrant Health Project, Columbia
3* Beaufort-Jasper Comprehensive Health Services, Inc., Ridgeland
4* MEGALS Rural Health Association, Inc., Trenton
5 Sandhills Medical Foundation, McBee
6 St. James-Santee Rural Health Program, Inc., McClellanville
7 Allendale County Rural Health Program, Inc., Fairfax
8 Rural Health Services, Inc., Clearwater
9 Midlands Primary Health Care, Inc., Eastover
10 Britton's Neck Health Care Association, Conway
11 Olanta Medical Center, Olanta
12 Family Health Centers, Inc., Orangeburg

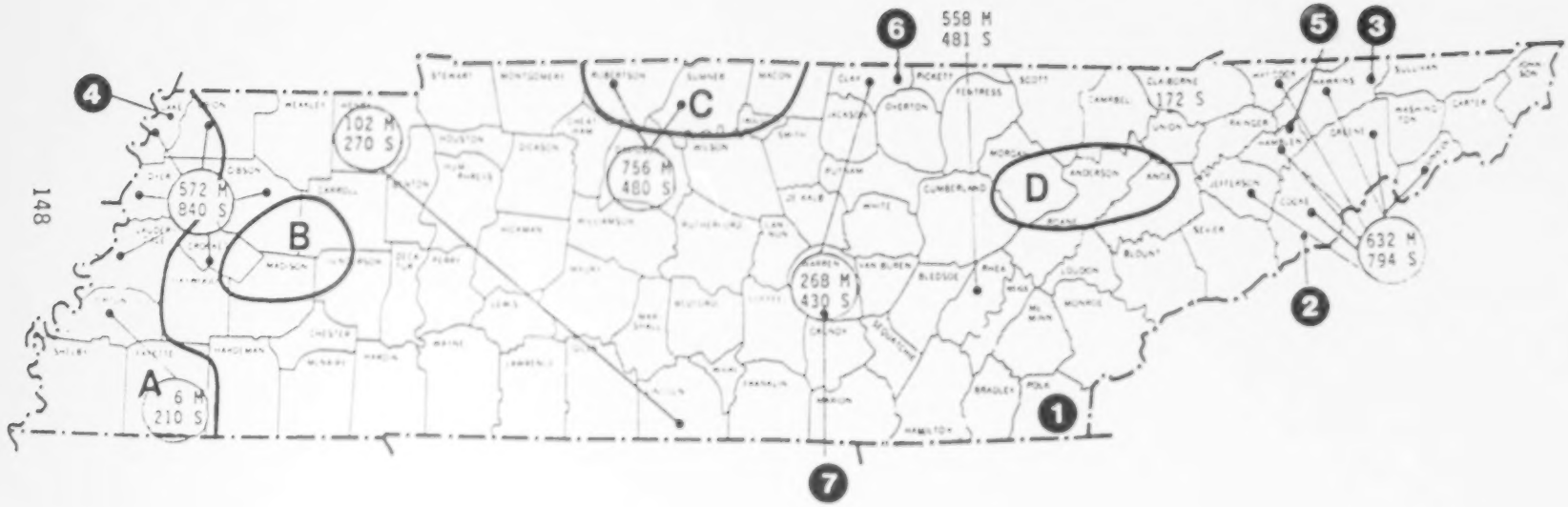
*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A May 1 – November 1
B May 15 – October 31
C May 10 – November 1
D June 1 – November 1

SOUTH CAROLINA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
AIKEN	700	150	850
ALLENDALE	200	250	450
BEAUFORT	450	100	550
CHARLESTON	2,000	500	2,500
CHEROKEE	500	600	1,100
CHESTERFIELD	150	250	400
CHARENDON	450	450	900
DILLON	150	300	450
EDGEFIELD	2,300	750	3,050
FLORENCE	75	300	375
GREENVILLE	150	100	250
HORRY	60	300	360
JASPER	200	--	200
LEXINGTON	50	450	500
MARION	25	200	225
MARLBORO	50	150	200
OCONEE	200	50	250
ORANGEBURG	200	200	400
SALUDA	500	300	800
SPARTENBURG	1,875	1,300	3,175
SUMTER	175	150	325
WILLIAMSBURG	250	300	550
ALL OTHERS	50	650	700
TOTAL	10,760	7,800	18,560


6
558 M
481 S
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270 S
172 S
572 M
840 S
756 M
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632 M
794 S
268 M
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A
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210 S
1
7

148

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Benton Medical Community Corp., Benton
2* Rural Community Health Services, Inc., Parrotsville
3* Rural Health Services Consortium of Upper E. Tennessee, Rogersville
4 Citizens of Lake County for Health Care, Inc., Tiptonville
5 Union Grainger Primary Care, Inc., Morristown
6 Tennessee Dept. of Health and Environment (Clay County Health Dept., Celina), Nashville
7 Tennessee Dept. of Health and Environment (Warren County Health Dept., McMinnville), Nashville

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	May 5 – July 15 September 1 – December 1	Σ
B	May 1 – December 1	
C	May 10 – June 1	
D	June 15 – October 1	

TENNESSEE

COUNTY REPORTING AREA / COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
1. FAYETTE	-	76	76
TIPTON	-	96	96
ALL OTHER	6	38	44
TOTAL AREA 1	6	210	216
2. CROCKETT	-	76	76
DYER	152	172	324
GIBSON	194	116	310
LAKE	60	176	236
LAUDERDALE	-	102	102
OBION	160	102	262
ALL OTHER	6	96	102
TOTAL AREA 2	572	840	1,412
4. DAVIDSON	634	-	634
ROBERTSON	6	436	442
SUMNER	116	-	116
ALL OTHER	-	44	44
TOTAL AREA 4	756	480	1,236
5. CLAY	262	-	262
WARREN	6	410	416
ALL OTHER	-	20	20
TOTAL AREA 5	268	430	698
6. RHEA	558	-	558
ALL OTHER	-	481	481
TOTAL AREA 6	558	481	1,039
7. CLAIBORNE	-	96	96
ALL OTHER	-	76	76
TOTAL AREA 7	-	172	172

TENNESSEE

COUNTY REPORTING AREA / COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
8. COCKE	248	64	312
GREENE	-	198	198
HAMBLEN	44	76	120
HANCOCK	-	256	256
HAWKINS	-	84	84
JEFFERSON	170	20	190
UNICOI	170	-	170
ALL OTHER	-	96	96
TOTAL AREA 8	632	794	1,426
9. HENRY	-	90	90
LINCOLN	102	180	282
TOTAL AREA 9	102	270	372
STATE TOTAL	2,894	3,677	6,571

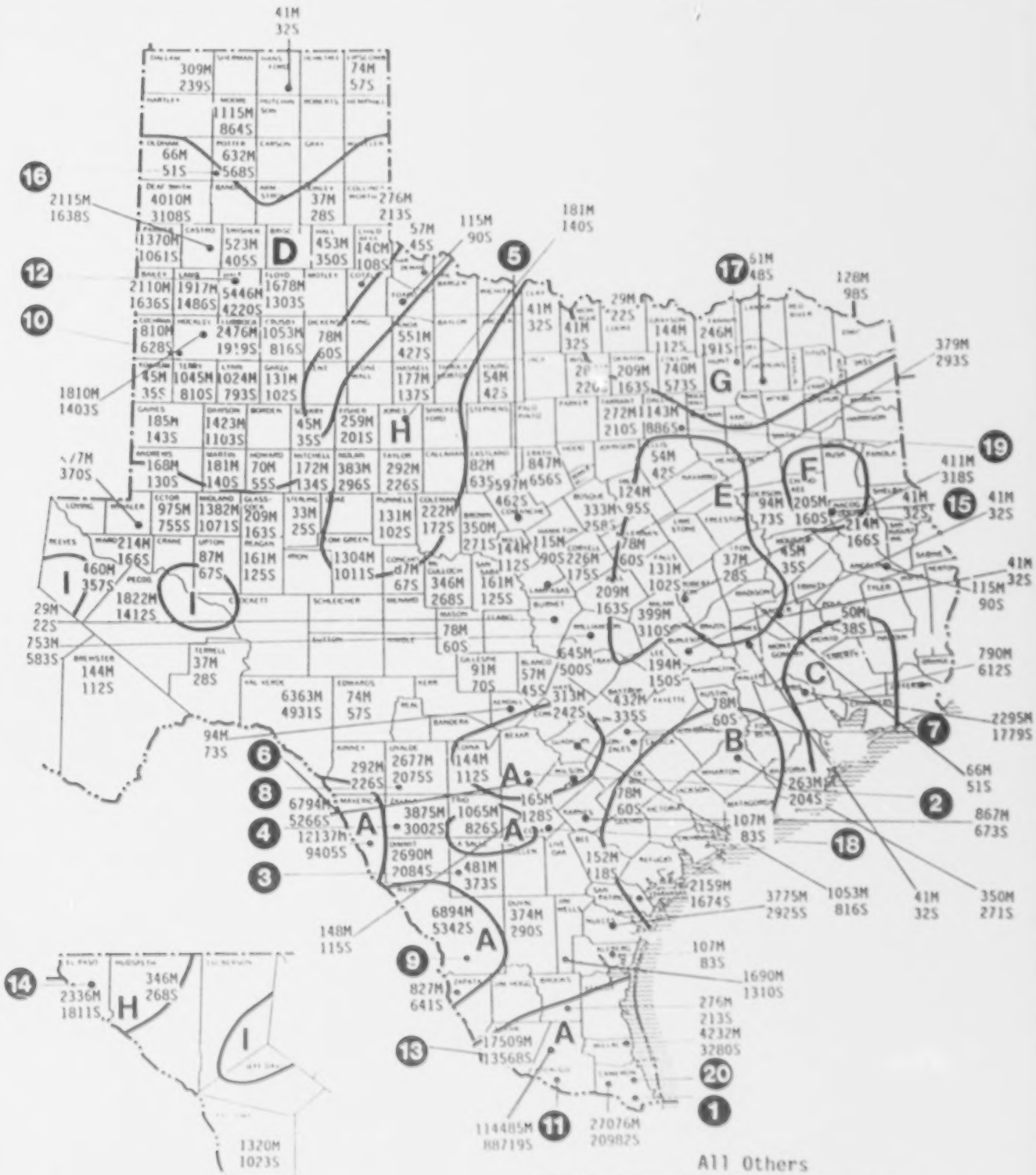
ADJUSTMENTS TO TENNESSEE PROFILE

The Tennessee Department of Health and Environment provided information from various state agencies serving migrant and seasonal farmworkers or members of their families. The following raw data were arrayed by county:

- Information on Migrant Education enrollment for CY 1987 (disaggregated by eligibility status categories)
- Peak month for 1987 Migrant WIC participation
- FY 1987 Migrant Headstart enrollment
- JPTA, Title IV, Part A, Section 402 participants, separately tabulated for migrants and for seasonal farmworkers served during FY 1987.
- Tennessee Employment Security estimates of MSFWs (ES-223 reports) for FY 1987.

If a total migrant farmworker population figure was not provided, algorithms were used to estimate the migrant farmworker population by county based on each of these separate program reports. The largest estimate for each county was then taken as the actual number for the migrant farmworker population in that county. A similar procedure was then performed for estimating the seasonal population.

For the Migrant Education program all eligibility status I and II children were added to 25% of those in status III. An average family size of 4.2 was used for families with an enrolled child. The average family was assumed to consist of 1.5 agricultural workers, 2.2 children, and 0.5 other adult family members. A penetration rate of 50% was assumed for Migrant Education program enrollment among all eligible migrant children for 0 to 16 years of age. For the JPTA participation figures a family size of 3.2 was used, 1.54 of these being farmworkers. It was further assumed that no more than 50% of all farmworker families have a JPTA participant. For Migrant Headstart it was assumed that each family with an enrollee has an average of 3 children under 16 years of age.



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LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Brownsville Community Health Center, Brownsville
2* Barrio Comprehensive Family Health Care Center, San Antonio
3* South Texas Rural Health Services, Inc., Cotulla
4* Vida y Salud-Health Systems, Inc., Crystal City
5* Cross Timbers Health Clinic, Inc., De Leon
6* United Medical Centers, Eagle Pass
7* Gonzales County Health Agency, Inc., Gonzales
8* Uvalde County Clinic, Inc., Uvalde
9* Laredo-Webb County Health Department, Laredo
10* South Plains Rural Health Services, Inc., Levelland
11* Hidalgo County Health Care Corporation, Pharr
12* South Plains Health Provider Organization, Inc., Plainview
13* Community Action of South Texas, Rio Grande City
14 Centro Medico del Valle, Inc., El Paso
15 East Texas Community Health Services, Nacogdoches
16 Panhandle Rural Health Corporation, Amarillo
17 Community Health Services Agency, Greenville
18 Atascosa (RHI) Health Clinics, Inc., Pleasanton
19 Los Barrios Unidos Community Clinic, Dallas
20* Su Clinica Familiar, Harlingen

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	January 1 – December 31	
B	January 20 – September 1	
C	May 1 – September 1	
D	May 1 – December 1	
E	May 10 – December 1	
F	May 15 – October 15	
G	May 15 – December 15	
H	May 20 – January 1	
I	July 1 – September 1	

TEXAS

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ANDERSON	94	73	167
ANDREWS	168	130	299
ANGELINA	115	90	204
ATASCOSA	165	128	292
AUSTIN	78	60	138
BAILEY	2,110	1,636	3,745
BASTROP	432	335	767
BEE	152	118	270
BELL	209	163	372
BEXAR	6,794	5,266	12,060
BLANCO	57	45	102
BOSQUE	333	258	591
BOWIE	128	98	226
BRAZORIA	263	204	467
BREWSTER	144	112	256
BROOKS	276	213	489
BROWN	350	271	620
BURLESON	41	32	73
BURNET	29	22	52
CAMERON	27,076	20,982	48,058
CASTRO	2,115	1,638	3,753
CHEROKEE	205	160	365
CHILDRESS	140	108	248
CLAY	41	32	73
COCHRAN	810	628	1,438
COLEMAN	222	172	394
COLLIN	740	573	1,313
COLLINGSWORTH	276	213	489
COMANCHE	597	462	1,059
CONCHO	87	67	154
COOKE	29	22	52
CORYELL	226	175	401
CROSBY	1,053	816	1,869
DALLAM	309	239	548
DALLAS	1,143	886	2,029
DAWSON	1,423	1,103	2,526
DE WITT	78	60	138
DEAF SMITH	4,010	3,108	7,118
DENTON	209	163	372
DICKENS	78	60	138
DIMMIT	2,690	2,084	4,774
DONLEY	37	28	65
DUVAL	374	290	664
EASTLAND	82	63	145
ECTOR	975	755	1,730
EDWARDS	74	57	131
EL PASO	2,336	1,811	4,147

TEXAS

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ELLIS	54	42	95
ERATH	847	656	1,503
FALLS	131	102	234
FANNIN	246	191	437
FISHER	259	201	460
FLOYD	1,678	1,301	2,979
FOARD	115	90	204
FRIO	1,065	826	1,891
GAINES	185	143	328
GARZA	131	102	234
GILLESPIE	91	70	161
GLASSCOCK	209	163	372
GONZALES	790	612	1,402
GRAYSON	144	112	256
GRIMES	41	32	73
GUADALUPE	1,053	816	1,869
HALE	5,446	4,220	9,666
HALL	453	350	803
HAMILTON	115	90	204
HANSFORD	41	32	73
HARDEMAN	57	45	102
HARRIS	2,295	1,779	4,073
HASKELL	177	137	314
HAYS	313	242	555
HIDALGO	114,485	88,719	203,204
HILL	124	95	219
HOCKLEY	1,810	1,403	3,213
HOPKINS	61	48	109
HOUSTON	45	35	80
HOWARD	70	55	125
HUDSPETH	346	268	613
JIM WELLS	1,690	1,310	3,000
JONES	181	140	321
KARNES	867	673	1,540
KENDALL	94	73	167
KINNEY	292	226	518
KLEBERG	107	83	190
KNOX	551	427	978
LA SALLE	481	373	854
LAMB	1,917	1,486	3,403
LAMPASAS	379	293	672
LEE	194	150	344
LEON	37	28	65
LIPSCOMB	74	57	131
LUBBOCK	2,476	1,919	4,395
LYNN	1,024	793	1,818
MADISON	66	51	117

TEXAS

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
MARTIN	181	140	321
MASON	78	60	138
MATAGORDA	107	83	190
MAVERICK	12,137	9,405	21,542
MC CULLOCH	346	268	613
MC LENNAN	78	60	138
MEDINA	144	112	256
MIDLAND	1,382	1,071	2,453
MILAM	399	310	709
MILLS	144	112	256
MITCHELL	172	134	307
MONTAGUE	41	32	73
MOORE	1,115	864	1,978
NACOGDOCHES	214	166	380
NOLAN	383	296	679
NEUCES	3,775	2,925	6,701
OLDHAM	66	51	117
PARMER	1,370	1,061	2,431
PECOS	1,822	1,412	3,234
POLK	50	38	88
POTTER	732	568	1,300
PRESIDIO	1,320	1,023	2,343
REAGAN	161	125	285
REEVES	460	357	818
ROBERTSON	411	318	729
RUNNELS	131	102	234
SAN PATRICIO	2,159	1,674	3,833
SAN SABA	161	125	285
SCURRY	45	35	80
SHELBY	41	32	73
STARR	17,509	13,568	31,077
STERLING	33	25	58
SWISHER	523	405	928
TARRANT	272	210	482
TAYLOR	292	226	518
TERRELL	37	28	65
TERRY	1,045	810	1,855
TOM GREEN	1,304	1,011	2,314
TRAVIS	645	500	1,146
UPTON	87	67	154
UVALDE	2,677	2,075	4,752
VAL VERDE	6,363	4,931	11,294
WALKER	41	32	73
WARD	214	166	380
WEBB	6,894	5,342	12,235
WHARTON	350	271	620
WILLACY	4,232	3,280	7,512

TEXAS

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
WILLIAMSON	753	583	1,336
WILSON	148	115	263
WINKLER	477	370	847
WISE	284	220	504
YOAKUM	45	35	80
YOUNG	54	42	95
ZAPATA	827	641	1,467
ZAVALA	3,875	3,002	6,877
ALL OTHERS*	496	378	874
TOTAL	281,778	218,360	500,138

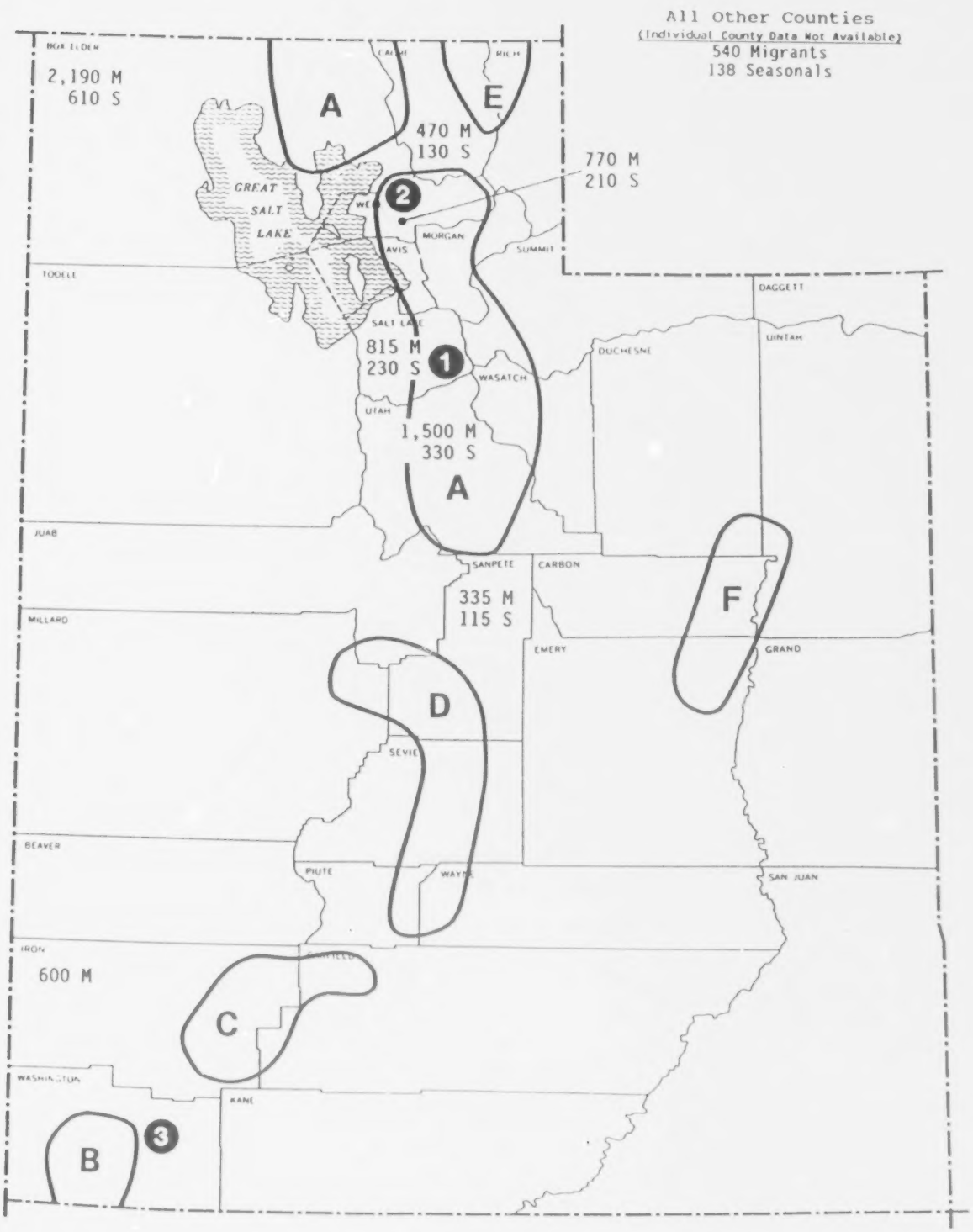
*Only those counties estimated to have 50 or more migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and members of their families, are listed individually.

ADJUSTMENTS TO TEXAS PROFILE

The original profile methodology computed the unduplicated number of migrant and seasonal farmworkers as 201,085. Using data from JTPA, Section 402, program participation, 32.4% of the workers were estimated to be single. Subtracting this number left 135,933 farmworkers in multiperson households. Based on a survey conducted by the Texas Department of Health, a figure of 4.8 persons per multiperson household was accepted. Subtracting an estimated 1.5 workers per multiperson household from 4.8 left 3.3 non-working dependents per multiperson household. The authors then multiplied the 135,933 farmworkers by 3.3 to estimate the total dependents (448,579). The number of single workers (65,152) was then added to the number of dependents, and the sum of 513,731 erroneously used as the total population.

We adjusted the above methodology by first dividing the number of farmworkers in multiperson households (135,933) by the average number of farmworkers per household (1.5) to compute the number of multiperson households (90,622). The number of multiperson households was then multiplied by 3.3, the number of non-working persons per multiperson household, in order to estimate the total number of non-working dependents. The sum of the non-working dependents (299,053) and the total number of farmworkers (201,085) equals 500,138, which is used as the best estimate of the total population of migrant and seasonal farmworkers and members of their families.

The adjustment reduced the total by 13,593 (513,731 minus 500,138). The adjusted total represents 97.35% of the original estimate and all county figures were adjusted accordingly.


All Other Counties
(Individual County Data Not Available)
540 Migrants
138 Seasonals
2,190 M
610 S
A
E
470 M
130 S
770 M
210 S
GREAT
SALT
LAKE
2
MORGAN
SUMMIT
TOOELE
DAGGETT
UINTAH
DUCHESNE
815 M
230 S
1
WASATCH
UTAH
1,500 M
330 S
A
JUAB
SANPETE
CARBON
335 M
115 S
F
MILLARD
EMERY
GRAND
D
SEVIER
BEAVER
PIUTE
SAN JUAN
600 M
C
KANE
B
3

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Utah Rural Development Corporation, Midvale
2 Weber Community Health Center, Inc., Ogden
3 Enterprise Valley Medical Clinic, Inc., Enterprise

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	May 15 – October 31	
B	June 15 – August 25	
C	October 1 – October 25	
D	May 15 – October 20	
E	May 20 – November 15	
F	May 15 – July 15	

UTAH

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
BOX ELDER	2,190	610	2,800
CACHE	470	130	600
WEBER	770	210	980
SALT LAKE	815	230	1,045
UTAH	1,500	330	1,830
SAN PETE	335	115	450
IRON	600	-	600
ALL OTHER	540	138	678
	7,220	1,763	8,983

ADJUSTMENTS TO UTAH PROFILE

The original profile reported provided estimates only for selected counties. However, a subsequent 1989 submission of the target population estimate for a statewide Need/Demand analysis included a residual figure for the remainder of the state (based on clinic patient origin data and Migrant Education data). We used the data from the original profile plus the residual figure from the 1989 submission. We did not use the 1989 data for the other counties to update the profile since the figures were about twice what had earlier been reported, and no explanation of the methodology nor corroborating data accompanied this Need/Demand Assessment submission.

FRANKLIN
ORLEANS
ESSEX
GRAND ISLE
LAMOILLE
CHITTENDEN
CALEDONIA
1
WASHINGTON
ADDISON
ORANGE
1,515 M
270 S
WINDSOR
RUTLAND
BENNINGTON
WINDHAM

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1 Northern Counties Health Care, Inc., St. Johnsbury

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

VERMONT

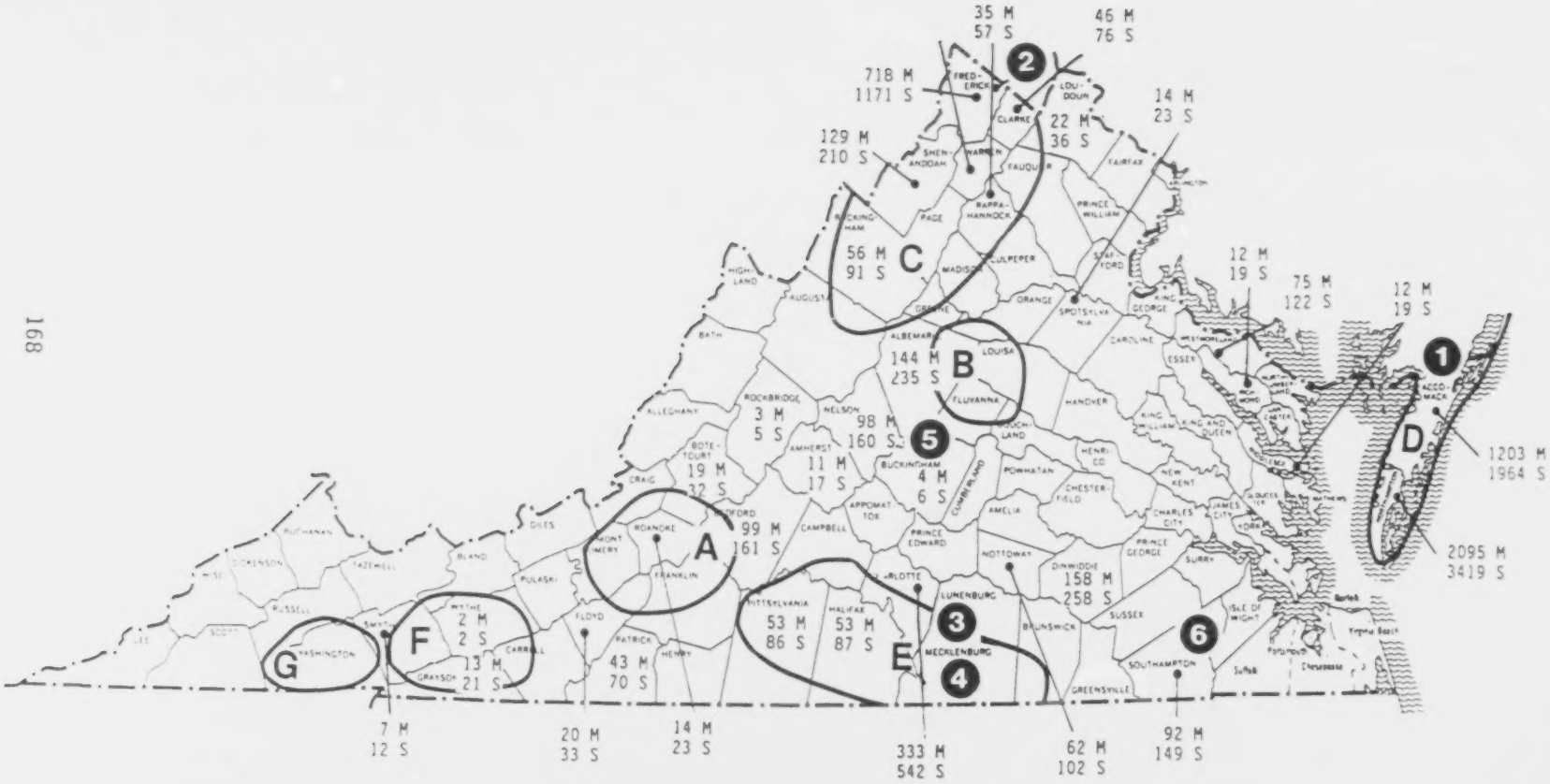
REGION	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
STATE	1,515	270	1,785

ADJUSTMENTS TO VERMONT PROFILE

The original profile used only the Migrant Education data to estimate a migrant farmworker population. These computations incorrectly included all children in Migrant Education eligibility status III (formerly migrant). The numbers of seasonal farmworkers were estimated from the peak month ETA-223 report.

To improve the estimation of the migrant farmworker population we assumed all children in eligibility status I and II, plus 25% of those in eligibility status III, would be eligible for the Migrant Health Program. Then, using the data on average family composition for Migrant Education families cited in the profile, we estimated the numbers of households and migrant farmworkers. If the number of migrant farmworkers estimated in this way was less than that reported in the peak ETA-223 report, the difference was added in. Also, any H-2A workers reported in the ETA-223 were added to the estimated number of migrant farmworkers. Non-working dependents were estimated using only the Migrant Education data.

To estimate the number of seasonal farmworkers and family members, we used either the ETA-223 data, or an "adjusted" estimate from the 1982 Census of Agriculture, whichever was larger. In using the Census of Agriculture data to estimate seasonal farmworkers, we used the number of workers expected to be employed less than 150 days on farms classified as primarily "field crops". Further, since about 80% of those working less than 150 days do not identify agriculture as their principal activity (according to the 1985 Agricultural Work Force survey) we only used 20% of the number of workers reported to be employed for less than 150 days. From the Census of Agriculture estimate we then deducted the number of migrant farmworkers (as computed above) and the remainder represents the seasonal farmworkers. Non-working dependents of seasonal farmworkers were computed by adding 1 dependent per worker.


35 M
57 S
46 M
76 S
718 M
1171 S
14 M
23 S
22 M
36 S
129 M
210 S
56 M
91 S
C
12 M
19 S
75 M
122 S
12 M
19 S
144 M
235 S
B
1
D
1203 M
1964 S
98 M
160 S
5
99 M
161 S
A
2095 M
3419 S
53 M
86 S
53 M
87 S
E
3
6
4
2 M
2 S
13 M
21 S
F
G
43 M
70 S
7 M
12 S
20 M
33 S
14 M
23 S
333 M
542 S
62 M
102 S
92 M
149 S

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Delmarva Rural Ministries, Nassawadox
2* Shenandoah Community Health Center, Winchester
3 Lunenburg County Community Health Center, Victoria
4 Boydton Community Health Facility, Inc., Boydton
5 Central Virginia Community Health Center, Inc., New Canton
6 Ivor Medical Center, Ivor

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

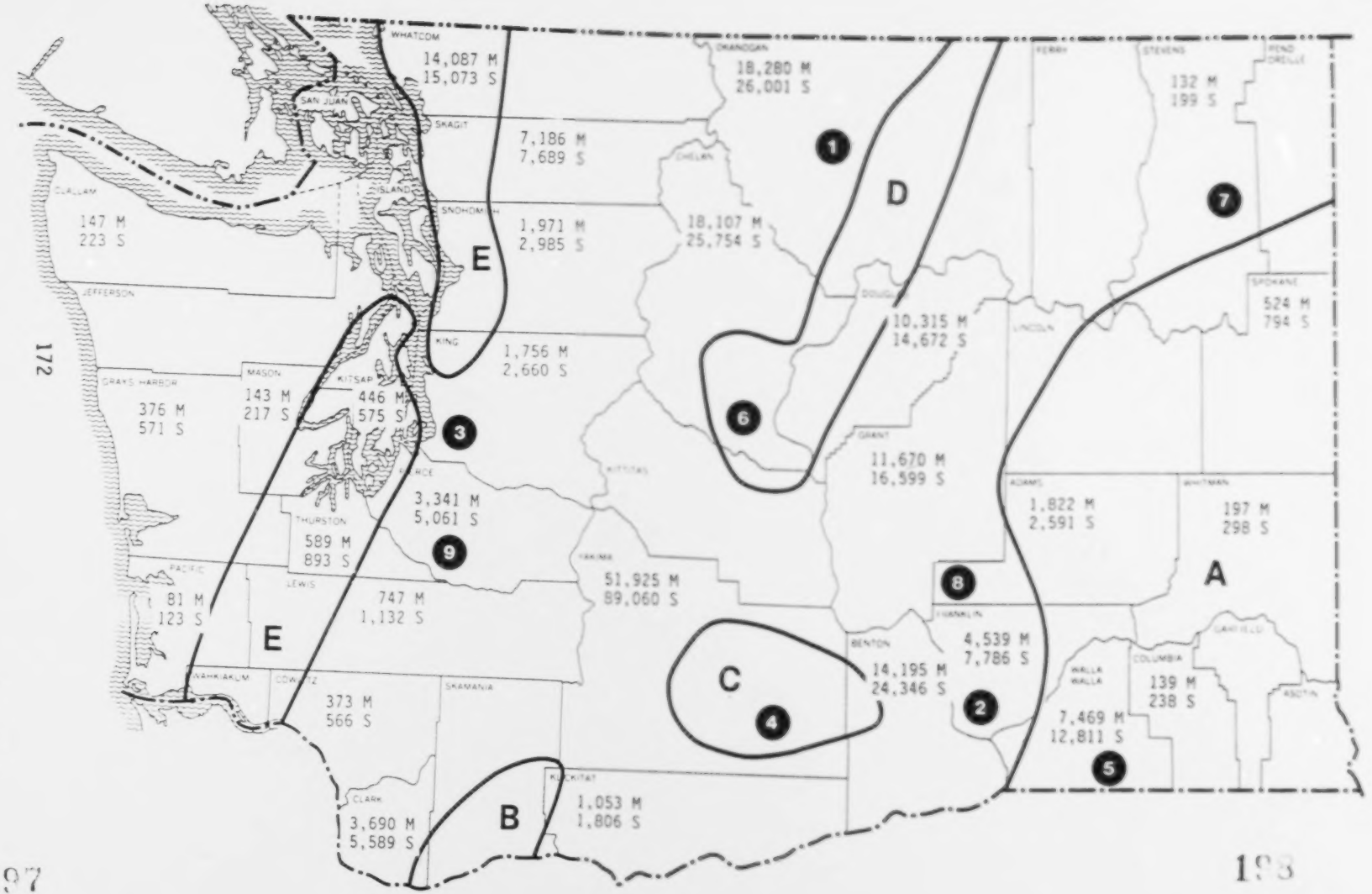
A	July 15 – November 15	
B	July 5 – September 5	
C	July 5 – November 15	
D	April 1 – December 1	
E	April 1 – November 1	
F	April 5 – November 2	
G	May 1 – October 1	

VIRGINIA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ACCOMACK	1,203	1,964	3,167
ALBEMARLE	144	235	379
AMHERST	11	17	28
BEDFORD	99	161	260
BOTETOURT	19	32	51
BUCKINGHAM	4	6	10
CHARLOTTE	333	542	875
CLARKE	46	76	122
DINWIDDIE	158	258	416
FLOYD	20	33	53
FRANKLIN	40	65	105
FREDERICK	718	1,171	1,889
GRAYSON	13	21	34
HALIFAX	53	87	140
LOUDON	22	36	58
MIDDLESEX	12	19	31
NELSON	98	160	258
NORTHAMPTON	2,095	3,419	5,514
NOTTOWAY	62	102	164
PATRICK	43	70	113
PITTSYLVANIA	53	86	139
RAPPAHANOCK	35	57	92
RICHMOND	12	19	31
ROANOKE	14	23	37
ROCKBRIDGE	3	5	8
ROCKINGHAM	56	91	147
SHENANDOAH	129	210	339
SOUTHAMPTON	92	149	241
SMYTH	7	12	19
SPOTSYLVANIA	14	23	37
WARREN	46	75	121
WESTMORELAND	75	122	197
WYTHE	2	2	4
TOTAL	5,731	9,348	15,079

ADJUSTMENTS TO VIRGINIA PROFILE

The original profile did not provide separate estimates of migrant versus local seasonal farmworkers and members of their families. Based on a review of other estimates, an average figure of 38% migrants was adopted and applied to the profile totals. A further adjustment was the addition of 38 persons to the total to correct for an arithmetic error in the original profile.



172

ALL OTHER
(THOSE WITH FEWER THAN 200 MSFWS)

197

193

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Okanogan Farmworkers Clinic, Okanogan
2* La Clinica Migrant Health Center, Pasco
3* Sea Mar Community Health Center, Seattle
4* Yakima Valley Farmworkers Clinic, Inc., Toppenish
5* Family Medical Center, Walla Walla
6* North Central Washington Migrant Health Project, Wenatchee
7 N.E.W. Health Programs Association, Chewelah
8 Columbia Basin Health Association, Inc., Othello
9 Community Health Care Delivery System, Tacoma

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A	April 10 – November 11	
B	June 20 – October 20	
C	February 10 – November 15	
D	June 1 – October 20	
E	February 15 – November 15	

WASHINGTON

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ADAMS	1,822	2,591	4,413
BENTON	14,195	24,346	38,541
CHELAN	18,107	25,754	43,861
CLALLUM	147	223	370
CLARK	3,690	5,589	9,279
COLUMBIA	139	238	377
COWLITZ	373	566	939
DOUGLAS	10,315	14,672	24,987
FRANKLIN	4,539	7,786	12,325
GRANT	11,670	16,599	28,269
GRAYS HARBOR	376	571	947
KING	1,756	2,660	4,416
KITSAP	446	575	1,021
KLICKITAT	1,053	1,806	2,859
LEWIS	747	1,132	1,879
MASON	143	217	360
OKANOGAN	18,280	26,001	44,281
PACIFIC	81	123	204
PIERCE	3,341	5,061	8,402
SKAGIT	7,186	7,689	14,875
SNOHOMISH	1,971	2,985	4,956
SPOKANE	524	794	1,318
STEVENS	132	199	331
THURSTON	589	893	1,482
WALLA-WALLA	7,469	12,811	20,280
WHATCOM	14,087	15,073	29,160
WHITMAN	197	298	495
YAKIMA	51,925	89,060	140,985
ALL OTHER (THOSE WITH FEWER THAN 200 MSFWs)	295	537	832
TOTAL	175,595	266,849	442,444

200

ADJUSTMENTS TO WASHINGTON PROFILE

The May 1989 updated profile was used. However, this profile included food processing workers among the MSFWs. At our request the profile authors provided revised tables which exclude those workers employed in food processing plants not operated by farmers and/or located off the farm.

11 M&S
221 M&S
1,382 M&S
516 M&S
570 M&S
A
1
HAN-COCK
BROOKE
OHIO
MARSHALL
WETZEL
MONONGALIA
PRESTON
TYLER
MARION
WOOD
PLEASANTS
RITCHIE
DODD-RIDGE
HARRISON
TAYLOR
BARBOUR
TUCKER
MINERAL
GRANT
HARDY
MORGAN
BERKELEY
HAMPSHIRE
JEFF-ERSON
WIRT
LEWIS
GILMER
UPSHUR
RANDOLPH
MASON
JACKSON
CALHOUN
ROANE
BRAXTON
PENDLETON
PUTNAM
CABELL
KANAWHA
CLAY
WEBSTER
WAYNE
LINCOLN
NICHOLAS
POCAHONTAS
BOONE
FAYETTE
GREENBRIER
LOGAN
MINGO
RALEIGH
WYOMING
SUMMERS
MONROE
McDOWELL
MERCER

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Shenandoah Community Health Center, Martinsburg

*329/Migrant Health Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A July 25 – November 15

WEST VIRGINIA

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
BERKELEY			1,382
HAMPSHIRE			516
HANCOCK			11
JEFFERSON			570
MORGAN			221
TOTAL			2,700

ADJUSTMENTS TO WEST VIRGINIA PROFILE

The profile estimates the number of MSFWs required, but does not estimate the proportion who are local seasonals versus migrants farmworkers (other than to note that this total includes 505 single H2A workers). It is assumed that the H2A workers are only employed to harvest the apple crop, and that MSFWs present earlier to pick peaches do not remain to also work on the apple crop. The profile also estimates that the non-H2A farmworkers, both migrant and seasonals, have only 0.13 non-working dependents per farmworker.

We arbitrarily increased the number of non-working dependents from 237 to 268 (bringing the total of the MSFW population to 2700) to reflect a higher ratio of non-working dependents per farmworker among the local seasonals than is reflected in the rate of 0.13 used for migrants. No information was presented in the profile that could be used to estimate what proportion of the total number of farmworkers are migrants versus local seasonal workers.

DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
WASHBURN
SAWYER
BURNETT
PRICE
ONEIDA
FOREST
FLORENCE
MARINETTE
82 M
4 S
POLK
BARRON
RUSK
LINCOLN
LANGLADE
OCONTO
2
TAYLOR
CHIPPEWA
ST. CROIX
DUNN
MARATHON
275 M
14 S
B
MENOMINEE
17 M
1 S
CLARK
SHAWANO
PIERCE
EAU CLAIRE
33 M
2 S
DOOR
477 M
25 S
PEPIN
WOOD
25 M
1 S
PORTAGE
915 M
48 S
WAUPACA
OUTAGAMIE
16 M
1 S
BROWN
347 M
18 S
A
BUFFALO
TREMPEA-
LEAU
JACKSON
87 M
5 S
3
138 M
7 S
JUNEAU
ADAMS
63 M
3 S
WAUSHARA
1
WINNEBAGO
CALUMET
MANITOWOC
2,097 M
110 S
MONROE
LA CROSSE
10 M
125 M
7 S
55 M
3 S
MARQUETTE
253 M
13 S
GREEN LAKE
FOND DU LAC
SHEBOYGAN
550 M
29 S
66 M
3 S
275 M
14 S
VERNON
SAUK
COLUMBIA
DODGE
WASHING-
TON
OZAU-
KEE
102 M
5 S
RICHLAND
44 M
2 S
CRAWFORD
63 M
3 S
DANE
IOWA
JEFFERSON
WAUKESHA
51 M
3 S
MIL-
WAU-
KEE
4
44 M
2 S
C
31 M
2 S
GRANT
LAFAYETTE
GREEN
ROCK
WALWORTH
RACINE
3 M
781 M
41 S
KENOSHA
490 M
26 S
277 M
15 S

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Family Health of Central Wisconsin (La Clinica de los Campesions,Inc.), Wild Rose
2 Northern Health Centers, Inc., Lakewood
3 Marshfield Medical Research Foundation, Marshfield
4 Milwaukee Indian Health Board, Inc., Milwaukee

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

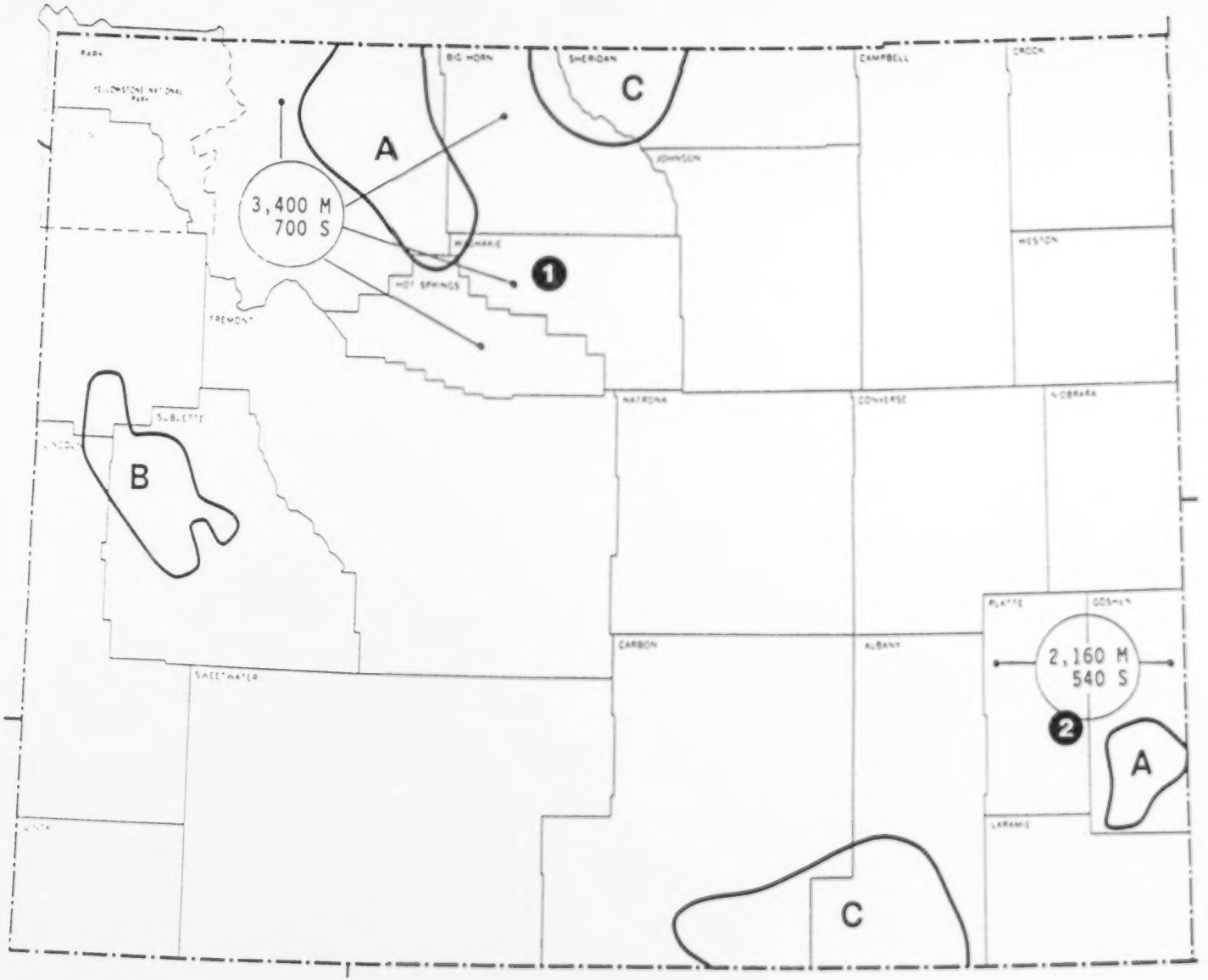
A May 1 – October 15
B July 20 – September 15
C August 15 – October 15

WISCONSIN

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
ADAMS	63	3	66
BROWN	347	18	365
CALUMET	55	3	58
COLUMBIA	44	2	46
CRAWFORD	63	3	66
DANE	44	2	46
DOOR	477	25	502
EAU CLAIRS	33	2	35
GREEN LAKE	275	14	289
JACKSON	87	5	92
JEFFERSON	490	26	516
JUNEAU	66	3	69
KENOSHA	277	15	292
MARATHON	275	14	289
MARINETTE	82	4	86
MARQUETTE	253	13	266
MILWAUKEE	31	2	33
MONROE	10	-	10
OCONTO	17	1	18
OUTAGAMIE	16	1	17
OZAUKEE	102	5	107
PORTAGE	915	48	963
RACINE	781	41	822
SHEBOYGAN	550	29	579
WALWORTH	3	-	3
WAUKESHA	51	3	54
WAUPACA	138	7	145
WAUSHARA	2,097	110	2,207
WINNEBAGO	125	7	132
WOOD	25	1	26
TOTAL	7,792	407	8,199

ADJUSTMENTS TO WISCONSIN PROFILE

The original profile contains a mathematical error in the figures for dependents tabulated in Table 4. The total overstates the number of dependents by 652. After correcting this problem the data for each county were distributed on the basis of 95% migrant and 5% seasonal farmworkers.


BIG HORN
SHERIDAN
CAMPBELL
CROOK
JOHNSON
WESTON
NIOBRARA
NATRONA
CONVERSE
HOT SPRINGS
FREMONT
SUBLETTE
PLATTE
GOSHEN
CARBON
ALBANY
SWEETWATER
LARAMIE
A
B
C
3,400 M
700 S
1
2,160 M
540 S
2
A
C

LEGEND

1 Health Centers

12 M
34 S Estimated Total Number of Migrants and Seasonals in County

B Agricultural Area

HEALTH CENTER NAME AND LOCATION

1* Northwest Community Action Programs of Wyoming, Inc., Worland
2* Goshen-Platte County Health Project (Dept. of Public Assistance, Wheatland), Guernsey

*329/Migrant Health Program Funding

AGRICULTURAL AREA SEASONS

A May 15 – July 15
B July 1 – September 30
C June 15 – September 30

WYOMING

COUNTY	MIGRANT FARMWORKER POPULATION	SEASONAL FARMWORKER POPULATION	TOTAL MIGRANT & SEASONAL POPULATION
GOSHEN PLATTE	2,160	540	2,700
BIG HORN PARK WASHAKIE HOT SPRINGS	3,400	700	4,100
TOTAL	5,560	1,240	6,800

CHAPTER 4 - SOURCES OF INFORMATION CONCERNING STATE PROFILES

SOURCES OF INFORMATION CONCERNING STATE PROFILES

Introduction

In 1987 a decision was reached in the Office of Migrant Health to seek updated information on the migrant and seasonal farmworker population for each state in which there was Migrant Health Program activity. At that time each Migrant Health Center (MHC) was required to submit a Need/Demand analysis with its annual application for grant funding, including initial and renewal applications. Review of these documents indicated that some MHCs were quite knowledgeable about existing sources of secondary information and did an excellent job of providing estimates of the target population. The available information and quality of the data varied from locale to locale, but many of the MHCs evidenced an understanding of the data limitations and applied appropriate adjustments. Based on these observations it was decided to seek the assistance of state agencies and primary care associations, who would work with the MHCs in their states, in compiling the target population "profiles" for each state. In some cases outside contractors were asked to bid on the preparation of the profile for a state or a region.

In the section below are listed those states for which a profile has been received, followed by the name and address of the organization which performed or which sponsored the preparation of that profile. Readers who are in need of more detailed information than is presented in this Atlas should contact the listed profile source for the state in question.

To assist readers to understand the intent and requested scope of the complete state profiles a copy of the Request for Proposal, or generic scope of work, prepared by the Office of Migrant Health to assist organizations and agencies seeking contractors for profile preparation, appears in Appendix C. This document was also provided to state agencies and organizations which elected to develop the state profile internally, and serves as a framework for guiding their efforts.

Sources for State Profiles

ALABAMA - Alabama State Department of Public Health
434 Monroe Street
Montgomery, AL 36130-1701

ARIZONA - Arizona Association of Community Health Centers
4625 South Wendler Drive, Suite 111
Tempe, AZ 85282

CALIFORNIA - California Health Federation
1225 8th Street, Suite 325
Sacramento, CA 95814

COLORADO - Colorado Department of Health
Colorado Migrant Health Program
4210 East 11th Avenue
Denver, CO 80220

CONNECTICUT - New England Community Health Center Association
100 Boylston, Suite 311
Boston, MA 02116

DELAWARE - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For Information Contact:
Division of Health Services Delivery
U.S.P.H.S., Region III
3535 Market Street, P.O. Box 13716
Philadelphia, PA 19101

FLORIDA - Florida Dept. of Health and Rehabilitative Services
Primary Care, Health Manpower
State Health Office
1317 Winewood Blvd
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700

GEORGIA - Georgia Association for Primary Care
878 Peachtree Street, Suite 101
Atlanta, GA 30309

IDAHO - Northwest Regional Primary Care Association
4154 California Ave., SW
Seattle, WA 98116

ILLINOIS - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For information contact:
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region V
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

INDIANA - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For information contact:
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region V
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

IOWA - Prepared by Doris P. Slesinger, Ph.D.
University of Wisconsin

For information contact:
Richard H. Shirley
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region VII
601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, MO 64106

KANSAS - Prepared by Doris P. Slesinger, Ph.D.
University of Wisconsin

For information contact:
Richard H. Shirley
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region VII
601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, MO 64106

MAINE - Maine Ambulatory Care Coalition
233 Water Street
Augusta, ME 04330-2508

MARYLAND - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For Information Contact:
Division of Health Services Delivery
U.S.P.H.S., Region III
3535 Market Street, P.O. Box 13716
Philadelphia, PA 19101

MASSACHUSETTS - The Massachusetts League of Community Health Centers
100 Boylston Street, Suite 311
Boston, MA 02116

MICHIGAN - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For information contact:
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region V
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

MINNESOTA - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For information contact:
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region V
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

MISSOURI - Prepared by Doris P. Slesinger, Ph.D.
University of Wisconsin

For information contact:
Richard H. Shirley
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region VII
601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, MO 64106

MONTANA - Montana Migrant Council, Inc.
1148 First Avenue North
Billings, MT 59101

NEBRASKA - Prepared by Doris P. Slesinger, Ph.D.
University of Wisconsin

For information contact:
Richard H. Shirley
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region VII
601 East 12th Street
Kansas City, MO 64106

NEW HAMPSHIRE -New England Community Health Center Association
100 Boylston, Suite 311
Boston, MA 02116

NEW JERSEY - Local Health Development
New Jersey Department of Health
CN 360, Trenton, NJ 08625

NEW MEXICO - New Mexico Health and Environment Department
Primary Care Section
P.O. Box 968
Santa Fe, NM 97504

NEW YORK - New York State Department of Health
Office of Public Health
Albany, NY 12237

NORTH CAROLINA -North Carolina Primary Care Association
975 Walnut Street, Suite 355
Cary, NC 27511

NORTH DAKOTA -University of North Dakota
Office of Rural Health
School of Medicine
501 Columbia Road
Grand Forks, ND 58201

OHIO - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For information contact:
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region V
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

OREGON - Northwest Regional Primary Care Association
4154 California Ave., SW
Seattle, WA 98116

PENNSYLVANIA -Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For Information Contact:
Division of Health Services Delivery
U.S.P.H.S., Region III
3535 Market Street, P.O. Box 13716
Philadelphia, PA 19101

PUERTO RICO - Migrant Health
Puerto Rico Community Health Centers Assoc.
Oficina 406, Villa Nevarez Professional Ctr.
Rio Piedras, PR 00927

RHODE ISLAND -New England Community Health Center Association
100 Boylston, Suite 311
Boston, MA 02116

SOUTH CAROLINA - Office of Primary Care
South Carolina Dept. of Health and Environmental Control
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

TENNESSEE - Tennessee Department of Health and Environment
Bureau of Health Services
100 9th Avenue, North
Nashville, TN 37219-5405

TEXAS - Prepared by Luis F. B. Placencia
University of Texas

For information contact:
National Migrant Resource Program
2512 South IH 35, Suite 220
Austin, TX 78704

UTAH - Utah Department of Health
Division of Community Health Service
Bureau of Local and Rural Health Systems
P.O. Box 16660 - 288 North 1460 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84116-0660

VERMONT - New England Community Health Center Association
100 Boylston, Suite 311
Boston, MA 02116

VIRGINIA - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For information contact:
Division of Health Services Delivery
U.S.P.H.S., Region III
3535 Market Street, P.O. Box 13716
Philadelphia, PA 19101

WASHINGTON - Northwest Regional Primary Care Association
4154 California Ave., SW
Seattle, WA 98116

WEST VIRGINIA - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For information contact:
Division of Health Services Delivery
U.S.P.H.S., Region III
3535 Market Street, P.O. Box 13716
Philadelphia, PA 19101

WISCONSIN - Prepared by Robert T. Trotter, Ph.D.
Northern Arizona University

For information contact:
Division of Primary Care Services
U.S.P.H.S., Region V
300 South Wacker Drive
Chicago, IL 60606

WYOMING - Tri-County Development Corp.
P.O. Box 100
Guernsey, WY 82214

APPENDIX A
HISTORICAL ESTIMATES AND COMPARATIVE UTILIZATION DATA

TABLE III

MIGRANT HEALTH MATRIX

August 23, 1988

	MIGRANT ESTIMATES FOR 1973 AND 1976					THE DISTRIBUTION OF HFWF and ES-223 MIGRANT FARMWORKERS		1978 MIGRANT HEALTH PROGRAM TARGET POPULATION ESTIMATES			
SOURCE:	OMH '73(a)	Lillisand'76(b)	Rural Amer.'76(c)			HFWF 83 (d)	'82 ES-223	Office of Migrant Health, DHHS (e)			
STATE:	MIG Pop.	MIG Pop.	Migs	Dpndnts	Total	Migrants	Migrants	Migrants	Seasonal	Total	Adj.Total
ALABAMA	1,890	4,813	1,290	2,895	4,185	9,342	1,150	5,100	5,400	10,500	11,800
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0	68	0			0	
ARIZONA	4,613	17,714	3,300	8,053	11,353	3,184	18,100	10,700	29,600	40,300	45,000
ARKANSAS	5,274	6,066	125	179	304	2,231	0	5,950	9,540	15,490	17,900
CALIFORNIA	83,233	244,949	50,954	105,542	156,496	39,529	271,100	178,700	340,060	518,760	459,000
COLORADO	11,392	30,742	4,631	7,061	11,692	3,771	8,950	13,250	31,430	44,680	48,900
CONNECTICUT	5,179	6,031	1,863	2,473	4,336	276	0	750	4,820	5,570	6,750
DELAWARE	5,437	9,379	1,354	1,940	3,294	325	3,600	3,980	11,400	15,380	17,000
DIST. COLUMBIA											
FLORIDA	76,450	166,964	15,044	30,254	45,298	42,664	152,900	93,780	159,660	253,440	270,000
GEORGIA	0	31,558	8,535	18,901	27,436	17,887	4,950	8,350	4,110	12,460	11,400
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0	1,997	0			0	
IDAHO	14,462	25,134	3,446	8,374	11,820	5,007	18,000	16,668	36,718	53,386	55,000
ILLINOIS	24,247	41,826	2,122	2,526	4,648	4,890	3,200	39,500	7,370	46,870	39,200
INDIANA	7,617	20,449	9,194	11,601	20,795	2,234	4,500	13,190	18,430	31,620	33,000
IOWA	1,411	2,435	480	633	1,113	4,241	650	1,190	4,220	5,410	6,190
KANSAS	4,593	8,924	5,430	6,309	11,739	2,082	0	3,190	1,150	4,340	3,800
KENTUCKY	186	618	250	368	618	3,496	0	330	2,400	2,730	3,330
LOUISIANA	8,984	10,332	63	113	176	1,627	0	13,830	12,730	26,560	30,000
MAINE	113	16,311	104	157	261	362	200	850	1,500	2,350	2,750
MARYLAND	4,563	7,871	1,320	1,904	3,224	766	3,050	5,870	3,970	9,840	9,400
MASSACHUSETTS	2,884	3,677	971	1,350	2,321	537	700	800	16,220	17,020	20,800
MICHIGAN	51,776	77,664	10,355	13,280	23,635	2,839	60,700	76,210	8,970	85,180	66,000
MINNESOTA	25,193	43,457	7,115	10,260	17,375	5,447	12,900	26,000	3,250	29,250	23,000
MISSISSIPPI	0	20,078	3,500	7,727	11,227	1,557	0	0	0	0	0
MISSOURI	1,187	2,048	306	357	663	1,520	400	735	21,900	22,635	27,550
MONTANA	4,067	17,250	6,839	10,016	16,855	3,392	600	17,190	14,020	31,210	31,000
NEBRASKA	3,234	5,579	1,172	1,334	2,506	2,088	2,100	3,350	1,110	4,460	3,900

TABLE III (CONT.)

MIGRANT HEALTH MATRIX

August 23, 1988

	MIGRANT ESTIMATES FOR 1973 AND 1976					THE DISTRIBUTION OF MFWF and ES-223 MIGRANT FARMWORKERS		1978 MIGRANT HEALTH PROGRAM TARGET POPULATION ESTIMATES			
SOURCE:	OMH '73(a)	Lillisand'76(b)	Rural Amer.'76(c)			HFWF 83 (d)	'82 ES-223	Office of Migrant Health, DHHS (e)			
STATE:	MIG Pop.	MIG Pop.	Migs	Dpndnts	Total	Migrants	Migrants	Migrants	Seasonal	Total	Adj.Total
NEVADA	0	616	481	562	1,043	310	0	0	0	0	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	109	524	58	68	126	75	200	70	990	1,060	1,270
NEW JERSEY	11,146	19,227	4,542	6,410	10,952	852	17,200	20,000	33,100	53,100	56,000
NEW MEXICO	6,519	7,715	2,244	4,465	6,709	1,341	7,750	3,080	19,890	22,970	27,300
NEW YORK	13,380	32,200	5,942	8,509	14,451	1,676	22,100	17,240	19,960	37,200	42,000
NORTH CAROLINA	6,101	40,250	13,841	30,304	44,145	5,387	93,000	72,880	249,450	322,330	304,000
NORTH DAKOTA	5,719	14,194	5,822	9,172	14,994	1,965	4,700	21,570	9,030	30,600	27,000
OHIO	19,433	48,806	14,215	19,440	33,655	2,115	1,500	18,770	10,770	29,540	27,000
OKLAHOMA	7,853	13,550	1,748	2,082	3,830	3,823	1,700	6,990	10,990	17,980	19,200
OREGON	16,749	41,431	4,711	5,737	10,448	4,657	14,200	37,836	54,840	92,676	85,000
PENNSYLVANIA	4,025	8,714	2,298	3,262	5,560	1,957	6,450	9,520	17,000	26,520	24,400
PUERTO RICO								44,000	164,000	208,000	0
RHODE ISLAND	158	171	0	0	0	105	0	120	300	420	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	6,585	21,545	4,079	9,786	13,865	7,107	8,300	19,260	22,150	41,410	42,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	0	185	500	764	1,264	866	0	0	0	0	0
TENNESSEE	0	1,435	506	742	1,248	2,455	2,200	840	13,870	14,710	17,840
TEXAS	153,731	318,225	7,454	19,433	26,887	15,177	9,400	373,495	109,100	482,595	430,000
UTAH	4,377	7,076	1,627	2,890	4,517	534	4,300	4,190	3,650	7,840	7,700
VERMONT	0	433	60	85	145	70	100	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	4,429	12,455	2,546	5,208	7,754	1,549	9,000	4,050	8,270	12,320	11,500
WASHINGTON	28,309	70,743	15,884	21,201	37,085	8,750	59,600	47,187	84,687	131,874	142,000
WEST VIRGINIA	707	1,679	550	752	1,302	113	1,500	940	10,900	11,840	14,940
WISCONSIN	10,817	19,166	4,290	6,037	10,327	1,713	0	6,700	3,970	10,670	10,000
WYOMING	4,900	9,132	2,402	3,353	5,755	461	0	5,440	8,060	13,500	14,000
TOTAL	653,032	1,511,341	235,563	413,869	649,432	226,417	830,950	1,234,381	1,582,805	2,817,186	2,503,820

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TABLE III (CONT.)

MIGRANT HEALTH MATRIX — August 23, 1988

	AVE. MONTHLY MIGRANT WIC, FY 1987		MIGRANT EDUCATION CY 1986		MIGRANT HEADSTART CY 1985
SOURCE:	WI-129 Report(f)		Migrant Education (g)		ECM HeadStart(h)
STATE:	Ave Migs/Mo	Peak Mo.	Status I&II	Status III	Enrollment
ALABAMA	28	89	2,231	2,522	70
ALASKA			489	516	
ARIZONA	2,878		8,663	9,588	254
ARKANSAS			12,657	6,429	335
CALIFORNIA	9,075	10,456	72,545	103,589	3,518
COLORADO	200	301	3,888	2,332	374
CONNECTICUT			1,631	3,734	no program
DELAWARE	3	40	734	878	87
DIST. COLUMBIA			10	88	
FLORIDA	6,246	7,287	41,722	26,322	1,526
GEORGIA	233	305	4,187	2,795	105
HAWAII					
IDAHO	278	423	5,219	5,132	554
ILLINOIS	89	179	1,877	2,471	403
INDIANA	192	536	3,169	613	880
IOWA	47	64	122	168	no program
KANSAS	131	158	2,885	4,510	no program
KENTUCKY			2,891	3,550	no program
LOUISIANA	2	8	2,461	5,512	no program
MAINE	7	37	2,315	3,649	no program
MARYLAND	26		793	232	140
MASSACHUSETTS			1,294	4,930	??
MICHIGAN	1,512	3,363	17,261	6,104	882
MINNESOTA	274	785	4,730	357	351
MISSISSIPPI			1,455	2,932	no program
MISSOURI			1,226	1,666	no program
MONTANA	35	143	1,271	4	no program
NEBRASKA	20	32	943	32	no program

TABLE III (CONT.)

MIGRANT HEALTH MATRIX — August 23, 1988

	AVE. MONTHLY MIGRANT WIC, FY 1987		MIGRANT EDUCATION CY 1986		MIGRANT HEADSTART CY 1985
SOURCE:	WI-129 Report(f)		Migrant Education (g)		ECM HeadStart(h)
STATE:	Ave Migs/Mo	Peak Mo.	Status I&II	Status III	Enrollment
NEVADA			613	966	no program
NEW HAMPSHIRE			70	160	no program
NEW JERSEY	29	56	1,250	2,314	62
NEW MEXICO	26	46	1,424	2,368	325
NEW YORK	142	330	5,411	6,320	545
NORTH CAROLINA	516	1,066	3,663	4,220	522
NORTH DAKOTA	100	324	1,835	160	no program
OHIO	174	622	6,142	663	314
OKLAHOMA			2,084	1,887	no program
OREGON	511	601	7,577	7,358	1,012
PENNSYLVANIA	113	242	2,124	2,465	36
PUERTO RICO			4,019	6,014	
RHODE ISLAND			77	186	no program
SOUTH CAROLINA	67	116	1,596	17	191
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	20	141	25	no program
TENNESSEE	31	70	308	283	312
TEXAS	5,002	6,393	74,360	79,589	4,640
UTAH	56	190	755	716	401
VERMONT			586	1,022	no program
VIRGINIA	286	463	1,045	228	380
WASHINGTON	1,649	1,795	14,947	11,370	2,846
WEST VIRGINIA	25	95	95	49	no program
WISCONSIN	117	291	1,945	614	381
WYOMING	29	143	871	99	no program
TOTAL	30,163		331,607	329,748	21,446

MIGRANT HEALTH MATRIX

HISTORICAL ESTIMATES AND COMPARATIVE UTILIZATION DATA
NOTES AND REFERENCES

Migrant Estimates for 1973 and 1976

(a) OMH '73

Data entries in this column represent numbers of migrant farmworkers and family members and were taken from The 1973 Migrant Health Program Target Population Estimates (published May 1975 by the Migrant Health Program, Bureau of Community Health Services, Health Services Administration, DHHS). The state numbers represent sums peak estimates of migrant farmworkers and dependents by county. The estimates were prepared by Bureau of Community Health Services staff and consultants using a combination of ES-223 data for calendar year 1973, local estimates, available surveys, and other sources. The report contains a number of precautions, noting that these estimates are not the results of rigorous counts or censuses. They are extrapolations and estimates based on a number of sources at the national level, and serve largely as indicators of where large numbers of MSFWs and dependents were at a given period of time. These data should be used only with a full understanding of their limitations and deficiencies.

(b) Lillisand '76

This column reports estimates of the migrant farmworker population developed in 1976 for the Legal Services Corporation (LSC) and presented in the report An Estimate of the Number of Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers in the U.S. and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico (prepared by David Lillisand, Linda Kravitz, and Joan McClellan, dated May 1977). The data were prepared in order to provide a basis for the allocation of funds after the LSC assumed full responsibility for migrant legal service programs. The study includes state-by-state estimates of MSFWs and their dependents, a review of the socioeconomic characteristics of farmworkers, and a discussion of how to best deliver legal services to migrant farmworkers. The estimates were based on a synthesis of information from the following sources:

- A mailed survey of over 600 public and private organizations serving migrants (there was a 50% response rate)
- ES-223 In-Season Farm Labor data for 1976
- Migrant Health estimates for 1973
- Migrant Education enrollment data

The definition used for an eligible migrant worker was "a person who left home temporarily overnight to do hired field or food processing --- ". Separate estimates were also developed for seasonal farmworkers (defined as

non-migrants who did less than 250 days annually of farm or food processing work). The estimates represent duplicated counts within and across states.

(c) Rural Amer. '76

This set of estimates appears in Where Have All the Farmers Gone, published in 1977 by Rural America. The estimates were synthesized from the 1976 ES-223 reports and the 1973 Office of Migrant Health state tabulations. Peak month ES-223 data were used, with the addition of a 25% factor to provide for turnover, less 25% for duplication. The resulting estimates of workers were then divided by 1.4 to compute numbers of households, separated into 20% single person households and 80% families, and the number of families multiplied by average family size from the 1970 census. The numbers of migrant farmworker and dependents were then separately tabulated by state.

The Distribution of HFWF and ES-223 Migrant Farmworkers

(d) HFWF '83 and '82 ES-223

These estimates were taken from Migrant Farmworkers: Number and Distribution (prepared for the Legal Services Corporation, April 1987, by Philip Martin and James Holt). The data from the Hired Farm Work Force (HFWF) survey of 1983 represents a state by state distribution performed by the authors, since the results of the HFWF are only published at the regional level. The HFWF was performed every other year as a supplement to the December Current Population Survey performed by the Bureau of the Census. Because of the timing of the survey (December 1983) the data are substantially at variance with the perceptions of others working with migrant farmworkers. For example, the HFWF indicates that only a fraction of the migrant farmworkers are of Hispanic origin. The survey is also suspect in that it included only 120 households with one or more migrant farmworkers in 1983.

The column labeled '82 ES-223 represents migrant farmworker months of employment by state in 1982. The ES-223 reports are prepared by the Economic and Training Administration for each agricultural area expected to employ at least 500 farmworkers or any temporary H-2 alien workers. The reports are prepared monthly and can therefore be used to estimate worker months of employment. Only farmworkers expected to be employed for at least 25 days, but less than 150 days during the year are included in the ES-223 estimates.

1978 Migrant Health Program Target Population Estimates

(e) Office of Migrant Health, DHHS

These estimates are from the report entitled 1978 Migrant Health Program Target Population Estimates (published April 1980 by the Bureau of Community Health Services, Health Services Administration, DHHS). The report represents an update of the 1973 Target Population estimates and was prepared in 1979 using 1978 ES-223 data. It is similar in methodology as the 1973 estimates. To reflect the imprecise nature of the estimates, they were rounded to the nearest 100 at the state level.

Ave. Monthly Migrant WIC, FY 1987

(f) WI-129 Report

This report provides monthly data on the Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) supplemental food program participation by migrant families. The WIC program, operated by the states with funding from the Food and Nutrition Service, USDA, targets pregnant and lactating women who are at nutritional risk and infants and preschool children also at nutritional risk. Data are presented by state for the average number of migrant participants per month and the number during the peak month.

Migrant Education CY 1986

(g) Migrant Education

State data tabulated here come from a report entitled MSRTS Management Report: Student Distribution Summary for the calendar year 1986. The numbers represent the total numbers of migrant students enrolled in preschool, elementary, and secondary school programs. To qualify the student must be in a family which migrated across school boundaries in order to seek employment in agriculture. Eligibility Status I refers to current interstate migrants who have migrated within the prior 12 months. Eligibility Status II refers to current intrastate migrants who have migrated within the prior 12 months. Eligibility Status III refers to formerly migrant agricultural workers who did not migrate within the past 12 months, but did migrate within the five previous years (e.g., they have "settled out").

Migrant HeadStart CY 1985

(h) ECM HeadStart

This column presents actual enrollment in Migrant HeadStart programs during 1985 published in Migrant Head Start -- The Unmet Need (dated December 1986, prepared by the East Coast Migrant Head Start Project, Arlington, VA). An entry of "no program" indicates that the state did not have a Migrant HeadStart program in 1985.

APPENDIX B
PROFILE REVIEW ISSUES

PROFILE REVIEW ISSUES

During the central review of the profiles a number of problems with definitions, underlying assumptions, and computations were identified for some of the profiles. In many cases it was simple to correct an obvious mistake, but in other cases issues were identified which warrant further consideration and require deliberate clarification. Any resolution should be disseminated for application in future profile updates. Most of these issues have been called to the attention of the profile preparers, but there often was no agreement as to the solution. The more significant of the issues and the questions raised can be summarized as follows:

1. On what basis should students, housewives, and others with only infrequent seasonal farmwork activities be included/excluded from the profiles?

The Section 329 regulations define seasonal farmworkers as those whose principal employment is in agricultural work performed on a seasonal basis. However, neither the legislation nor the regulations give any specific criteria for "principal employment", such as number of days worked, amount of money earned, whether the seasonal farmworker has another occupation or principal "activity" versus "employment", etc. In practice the definition of principal employment is left to the individual user of the MHC or to the admissions clerk at the MHC, and is unlikely to be uniform across MHCs or even patients within an MHC. In general, users of MHCs identify themselves as MSFWs or members of their families. However, for purposes of development of state profiles, a uniform definition is needed for application to statistical distributions.

MHCs typically do not exclude from eligibility anyone seeking services who does any amount of farmwork, or has a family member who is a MSFW. However, the MHC will apply a sliding fee schedule to those with income above the poverty threshold and will bill third party payers if the patient has health insurance. Based on the BCRR reports, very few MHC users report income above the poverty threshold or any third party coverage. However, according to national surveys, a substantial proportion of the U.S. population with income over 200% of the poverty threshold and/or health insurance occasionally performs some type of agricultural work with or without pay, often for less than 25 days per year. A still larger proportion of the population might be included because they raise a few vegetables in a garden, or are a member of a family in which someone else does any occasional agricultural work, even if part of a middle income family. Although eligible for services from MHCs as self-pay or patients with third party source of payment, these individuals, many of whom are students or housewives, have not been heavily represented among MHC users, nor are they considered to be the primary target population for many MHCs. Many other "occasional" agricultural workers are family members of regular migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs), will be counted as such when estimating the target population, and are likely to use MHC services for primary health care.

National surveys indicate that a large proportion of the "occasional" hired farm worker force do not consider themselves to be primarily agricultural workers. A substantial proportion also reside in households with income above the poverty level. Clearly there is a subset of occasional farm workers who are primarily students, housewives, or who have non-agricultural jobs for most or all of the year and only occasionally work for wages in commercial agriculture,

and who are unlikely to utilize MHC services. Those who are students or housewives, but seek primary care through MHCs, are likely to be family members of more traditionally defined MSFWs, and are likely to be in families with low income. Should health services planning by MHCs be based on the estimated number of all individuals with any agricultural work, or should those developing state profiles attempt to provide estimated numbers of only those farmworkers who work at least a substantial number of days in seasonal agricultural work? Family members of each such farmworker counted would also be included in the population estimate, although the ratio of workers to non-working family members would vary, depending upon how the occasional worker is classified.

If occasional workers are to be excluded from the estimates of MSFWs, what is the operational definition? Some of the other federally supported programs which serve farmworkers have used 25 work days as a threshold for defining a seasonal farmworker, others have required that half the income of the worker be derived from seasonal farmwork, some have used the term "principal activity" instead of principal employment, while still others require that the individual be both in the workforce and either performing or seeking agricultural work.

2. Should there be an exclusion of full-time farmworkers from the definition of seasonal farmworkers counted in profiles and, if so, how should "full-time" be defined?

The definition in the Migrant Health Program legislation merely states that the individual's "principal employment is in agriculture on a seasonal basis", without clarification. Other governmental programs for seasonal farmworkers have used 150 or 250 days as the cut-off for differentiating between seasonal farmworkers and those employed essentially full time. However, in some States with year round agricultural activities, there may be large numbers of individuals who exceed 150 work days, or even 250 days, but still technically work in agriculture on a seasonal basis.

Based on national surveys it has been established that there is a large agricultural work force, the members of which consider themselves to be employed full time in agriculture. It is likely that a greater proportion of those who work full time will have incomes above the poverty level, and therefore be less likely to be users of MHCs. It is also clear that the legislative intent is for the Migrant Health Program to serve those who work in agriculture only a seasonal basis, or who are members of the families of seasonal farmworkers. It is not clear how best to estimate exclusions or inclusion in the profiles when using secondary data sources with varying definitions of farmworkers, seasonal farmworkers, etc.

3. In downstream states with both a large home-based migrant population and a substantial agricultural industry it is likely that some family members of migrant farmworkers engage in seasonal farmwork and thereby cause double counting of the entire family.

This problem only arises in states where migrant farmworkers with families spend the winter (home base). If one family member does migratory agricultural work the entire family is counted within the migrant population, but if that same individual or another family member also does some local seasonal farmwork in

the downstream location where the family resides, we may count the same family again, but this time in the seasonal population. Such double counting within the same state will almost always occur when the number of seasonal farmworkers within the home base state is estimated from one source (the Department of Labor ETA 223, for example) while the number of migrant families is estimated from another source (Migrant Education program enrollment, for example). Substantial double counting of family members in both the migrant farmworker and the seasonal farmworker populations is likely in downstream states, but available survey data do not provide a basis for "adjusting" the numbers to account for this problem.

4. Estimating the average number of family members and the number per family who are counted as MSFWs.

Because direct counts of family members are seldom feasible, a variety of indirect techniques have been used for the profiles. In some cases the Migrant Education data are divided by an estimated number of children enrolled per family to compute the number of families with children who migrate. Then, an average family size is applied to the number of families to estimate the total family members. In other cases U.S. census data for a state are used for family size, or estimates of farmworker family size may be provided from a survey such as the Agricultural Work Force Survey. In any event, it is generally necessary to know how many migrant or seasonal farmworkers there are in the average family, then subtract this number from the average family size, to estimate the number of non-working dependents. The state profiles reviewed included estimates of the ratios of non-working family members to farmworkers ranging from 0.16 for some upstream states with few non-working family members, to 5.0 in other states. A number of recent surveys are available for migrants or for farmworker families, but each survey has limitations which may make them unsuitable for application to states other than those in which the survey was conducted or for populations dissimilar to those surveyed.

A number of the profile estimates for non-migrating seasonal farmworkers and family members were based on an assumption of only one farmworker per family. However, national surveys and limited state level data suggest that a figure of close to 1.2 farmworkers and 0.5 workers employed in other industries per family may be more appropriate. How should family members employed in other occupations be treated? In computing a ratio of dependents to workers, should all workers in the family be counted, or only those who are seasonal agricultural workers?

5. Estimating the turnover in MSFWs during the season.

It is hypothesized that many MSFWs specialize in particular crops or types of crops. Thus, the peak number of workers reported in an area in one month may not include many of the MSFWs who were employed in an earlier or later month when a different crop was harvested. Some profiles have provided great detail on the crop types by month and identified which ones will have differing populations of MSFWs, while other profiles may ignore turnover (in some cases where there is little variation in crop types, there may be little turnover, while in other states it is reasonable to expect a much larger total number of migrants during the year than is estimated during the peak month, due to turnover).

6. Exclusion of workers who do not meet the Migrant Health Program definition for qualifying agricultural work.

A number of profiles specifically included individuals whose primary employment is as food processing workers, cattle or poultry workers, forestry or lumber workers, etc. Section 329 of the Public Health Service Act includes the following definition for agriculture:

> The term "agriculture" means farming in all its branches, including-
> (A) cultivation and tillage of the soil
> (B) the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any commodity grown on, in, or as an adjunct to or part of a commodity grown in or on, the land, and
> (C) any practice (including preparation and processing for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market) performed by a farmer or on a farm incident to or in conjunction with an activity described in subparagraph (B).

This definition has been interpreted to exclude food processing workers, unless the processing is performed on the farm and is incidental to or in conjunction with the growing and harvesting of the commodity. Food processing is a separate category of industry, distinct from agriculture. Cattle, dairy, poultry, and fish farming have also been excluded, based on the above definition and on interpretations promulgated by the Office of Migrant Health. Lumbering and sawmill work is excluded, based on their inclusion in a different industry than agriculture, although Christmas tree farming and nursery work have been accepted as within the agricultural definition. Most aspects of forestry and woodland management have also been excluded by the definition.

For those profiles which included workers which clearly do not meet the legislated definition for eligibility and which identify the numbers of workers which should have been excluded, it is feasible to correct the numbers. However, in some cases the estimates of MSFWs are based on data which include certain of the categories which should be excluded, but which cannot be disaggregated. In addition, there is little to differentiate between those food processing workers who should be excluded and those who can be included because they process food "on the farm" when a food processing company owns or leases the surrounding farms, or the growers own the food processing company. For example, in Idaho it is reported that most food processing plants are owned/operated by farmers and/or the processing plants are located within the farmed areas and the food processing companies are considered to be farmers. A food processing plant operated as a cooperative by the growers, for example, or a large agribusiness processing plant which contracts for the entire crop in an area, might be considered to offer employment which qualifies as seasonal agricultural work for purposes of the Migrant Health Program. Other federal programs which serve farmworkers generally make a very clear distinction between agricultural work and food processing work, regardless of ownership or location.

APPENDIX C
SCOPE OF WORK FOR PROFILE DEVELOPMENT
(REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL)

SCOPE OF WORK FOR PROFILE DEVELOPMENT
(REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL)

Early in the profile development process the Office of Migrant Health identified a need for a generic scope of work to serve as a framework for those planning profile development. Such a scope of work was prepared in the form of a Request for Proposal (RFP) which could be directly used by state or other organizations which sought to contract with another organization to develop the profile. This RFP was then distributed in 1987 to organizations responsible for profile development, either through in-house or cooperative efforts, or through contractual arrangements.

The exhibit on the four pages which follow represents the Request for Proposal used to solicit bids for the preparation of about half of the state profiles, and used as a framework to guide development of most of the remaining profiles.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE ENUMERATION PROFILES OF MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS

BACKGROUND

The Migrant Health Program, authorized under Section 329 of the Public Health Service Act, provides grants to support the delivery of primary health care services to migratory agricultural and seasonal farmworkers and members of their families. For purposes of this program the following definitions apply:

"Migratory agricultural worker" means an individual whose principal employment is in agriculture on a seasonal basis, who has been so employed within the last 24 months, and who establishes for the purpose of such employment a temporary place of abode.

"Seasonal agricultural worker" means an individual whose principal employment is in agriculture on a seasonal basis and who is not a migratory agricultural worker.

"Agriculture" means farming in all its branches, including -

(1) cultivation and tillage of the soil
(2) the production, cultivation, growing, and harvesting of any commodity grown on, in, or as an adjunct to or part of a commodity grown in, or on, the land, and
(3) any practice (including preparation and processing for market and delivery to storage or to market or to carriers for transportation to market) performed by a farmer or on a farm incident to or in conjunction with an activity described in number (2) above.

In addition to the above, individuals who have previously been migratory agricultural workers but can no longer meet the above definitions because of age or disability and members of their families, retain eligibility indefinitely or until they adopt a new principal occupation.

Because the amount of funds available for migrant health projects is limited, allocation formulas and funding priorities have been established. Further, each applicant for new or continuation funding must prepare a Need/Demand Assessment which documents the need for the services to be provided and that these services will be available and accessible to the target population.

Thus, individual migrant health projects need to have reliable estimates of the numbers and distributions of migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFWs) and members of their families in order to design and locate appropriate delivery systems. Public Health Service Regional Offices need information on MSFWs in order to identify unserved concentrations of MSFWs and to apportion funding among applicants. The central Office of Migrant Health that administers the program needs information on

MSFWs to allocate funds among the regions and to justify the program before Congress.

In the past there have been a number of efforts to count MSFWs and members of their families. A recurring problem, however, is the use of different definitions by the various programs serving migrants and by the differing data collection activities. The Migrant Education Program, for example, uses a definition which permits retention of the "migrant" status for up to five years after a family ceases to migrate. Some programs include individuals in their counts of migrant workers who engage primarily in the cattle industry, food processing, lumbering, or fishing, all of which are excluded from the Migrant Health Program Definition. Thus, secondary data from other programs may be used, but only with caution and some evidence of compatible definitions or suitable adjustment methods.

Because of the differences in availability of secondary data among the States, there is probably no single best methodology applicable to all locations for estimating MSFWs and their dependents. However, the principal methodologies used to date can be crudely classified into the following categories:

1. Methods which estimate the need for MSFWs based on agricultural activities (the crop based method described in Methodology for Designating High Impact Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Areas, Report prepared by HCR under contract No. 240-83-0087, June 1985, or as has been modified and used for some County and State profiles).

2. Methods which utilize existing data systems to provide direct counts of some or all segments of the MSFW population (the estimates based on ETA 223 reports and included in Migrant and Seasonal Impact Areas, BHCDA, HRSA, November, 1985, or those which use unique local data systems such as unemployment insurance, Migrant Education, WIC, etc.).

3. Direct counts provided by Migrant Health Centers which have a high penetration rate in terms of serving MSFWs in a well defined area (valid methods for extrapolating these data for other areas may also be needed).

The crop based approach has recently been used to estimate the numbers of MSFWs in Arizona through a contract with Robert Trotter, Ph.D., at the University of Arizona. The crop based approach does not address the division of migrants versus seasonals, the number of non-working dependents, or "home-basing", and other techniques are needed for refining the estimates to include these factors. The same may be true for most of the existing data systems or secondary sources - - they usually provide little information on non-working dependents, cannot be used to separate migrant from seasonal farmworkers, or ignore within State migration. An enumeration of California farmworkers conducted recently for the Associated California Health Centers and California Health Federation was based on the California unemployment insurance records. This system does not differentiate between individuals whose principal employment is as an agricultural worker and those who only participate occasionally (as in the case of college students, housewives, and others who may temporarily engage in harvesting to earn extra money). The system can be used to determine the length of time employed and the number of different locations in which employed, information which helps to estimate adjustment factors, and migrant versus seasonal status. Other sources must be used to develop estimates

of non-working dependents. In Florida statewide estimates have just been prepared by the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Programs using the Migrant Education Program enrollment figure for school-age children and the WIC program data base for infants and preschoolers. Estimates of the number of children per household for migrant families and the number of seasonal farmworkers and their families had to be estimated by separate methodologies.

Purpose of Project

Proposals are requested from qualified organizations or individuals for the preparation of statewide profiles which detail the numbers of MSFWs and their family members in each county of the States of:

It is essential that the enumeration address the peak number of migrants, the total number of seasonal farmworkers, and the number of family members for each group residing in each county during the year. It is desired that the methodology also provide an identification of the time variation and turnover of the migrant population within counties during the year.

Specific Tasks to be Performed

1. Establish primary contact with the cognizant PHS Regional Office, secondarily with the State Primary Care Association, State Health Department, Migrant Health Centers, Migrant Education Programs, Migrant Health, WIC programs, Department of Labor, Department of Agriculture, Farmworker Associations, Growers Associations, and other groups having an interest in the enumeration or which represent sources of secondary data. Meetings will be held at least at the beginning and at the end of the project with the concerned groups in each State and/or at the Regional Office in order to obtain feedback and information from the groups concerning:

   - previous counts or estimates
   - alternative methodologies and concerns which the groups may have about certain of these
   - other potential sources of information
   - unique local circumstances which must be factored into the methodology

2. Collect readily available information from all identified secondary sources, analyze these data, and compare the resulting estimates. Based on the preliminary results finalize the selection of methodologies for preparing detailed time varying county level estimates.

3. Following the selection of the specific methodology in Task 2., collect additional data as needed to fully implement the enumeration, then analyze the numbers,

prepare adjustments as appropriate, and estimate each component (migrant farmworkers and their family members, seasonal farmworkers and their family members). Distribute the estimates by county and, if possible, by month.

4. Compare the results from Task 3. with other previous estimates that may be available for the State and develop explanations for the discrepancies. Prepare draft maps and tables which provide the numbers of MSFWs and members of their families for each county. Prepare a draft report describing the methodology and findings to accompany the maps and tables.

5. Provide a formal presentation of the findings to the groups contacted in Task 1. The presentation will describe the methodology, the rationale for its selection, the estimates for each component tabulated by county, comparisons with previous estimates, and any caveats concerning the use of the data. Concerns and issues raised by the audience will be solicited and addressed, either at the meeting or subsequently in the final report.

6. Finalize the maps and tabulations and include these in a written final report. This report will document the data collected from various sources, describe previous MSFW estimates, provide a critique of the alternative methodologies and why the method used in the present study was selected, provide recommendations for efficient methods for conducting future updates, indicate the issues raised by the concerned groups at the time of the final presentation, and provide a response to each.

Schedule

Draft findings and maps must be completed within 90 days after contract award. Six copies will be provided at that time. Scheduling of the initial and final presentations should be flexible to accommodate the maximum number of participants, but the initial meeting must be held within 30 days and the final meeting within 135 days after contract award. Six copies of the final report together with a reproducible master or camera ready original must be delivered within 30 days after the presentation described in Task 5.

Other Provisions

The selected contractor will not be responsible for any expenses of attendees, other than employees of the contractor, at either the initial or final presentation meetings. Each meeting will be of no more than one half day duration, but may be scheduled as part of a meeting held for other purposes by the primary care association or regional office. Upon award the contractor will be provided with copies of the most recent BCRR annual reports of all migrant health projects located in the States to be profiled. The contractor will also be provided with copies of the HCR and BHCDA reports cited in the Background statement above, with maps of each State to be covered, with counties outlined and all Migrant Health Center locations indicated.